Newport Mercury.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN AMERICA. ESTABLISHED BY FRANKLIN 1758.

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The Newport Mercury,

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-eighth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

NEWPORT COUNCIL No. 31, Order United American Mechanics, Albert C. Chadbourne' Councillor; James E. Mathewson, Recording Secretary; meets every Monday evening.

MONUMENTAL LODGE No 12, I. O. of O. F., Wm. H. Boone, Noble Grand; Herbert A. Kault, Secretary; meets every Tuesday evening.

MALBONE LODGE No 93, N. E. O. P., Wm. A. Peckham, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, ——, President; Alexander McGlehan, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 1, A. O. U. W., Edwin H. Tilley, Master Workman; Geo. A. Pittchard, Recorder; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings.

PENNSYLVANIA LODGE, No. 335, K. of H., Dictator, John Melville, Reporter, C. H. Chace; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings.

REDWOOD LODGE No. 11, K. of P., John H. Mustard, Chancellor Commander; Daniel P. Hull, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain, A. H. Davis; Charles H. Keohne, Jr., Recorder; meets last Friday evening in each month.

Local Matters.

A Narrow Escape.

An alarm of fire from box 34 Wednesday noon called the fire department to the house on Clarke street owned by Mr. Jones Elias and occupied by Mr. Thomas Clarke. Not much damage was done, but a serious accident was averted by the promptness of Mr. Howard G. Ward, who first noticed smoke issuing from the rear of the house. In his endeavors to ascertain the cause he found three small children alone in the kitchen which was ablaze. He called to Mr. Daniel Carlisle, who happened to be passing, and together they succeeded in removing the children to a place of safety. The fire started about the stove, probably from clothing hung near by to dry, and spread around the old-fashioned fireplace, among clothing on the wall, furniture and wall paper, and made quite a little fire for a time. It was thought that it had worked into the partitions, but it was found that this was not the case.

Prohibitory Caucus.

The Prohibitionists held their caucus in the representatives chamber of the State House Monday evening, to nominate delegates to the State convention and to attend to other matters pertaining to the spring campaign. Wm. B. Franklin presided and John Vars acted as secretary. The old city committee were re-elected, F. S. Almy being chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Stephen S. Albro. John Vars and E. O. Riggs were nominated as candidates for the State central committee and delegates to the State convention were chosen as follows:—John Vars, A. M. Bailey, W. H. Arnold, E. O. Riggs, F. L. Almy, D. N. Taber, W. S. Brownell, B. W. Pearce, P. H. Thurston, W. P. Buffum, Dr. H. E. Storer and W. D. Bartley.

Unity Club.

There were two interesting papers at the Unity Club last Tuesday evening. One was by Mr. William W. Covell, son of Mr. W. K. Covell, on "Russian Literature and Art." It displayed much painstaking research and gave an excellent chronological sketch of the progress of literature in Russia from the earliest barbaric times to the present century.

The second communication was an oral address by Mr. Ernest P. Chapin of the Industrial school, on "Commercial Appliances of Electricity." He illustrated with blackboard and chalk and, being a fluent and ready speaker, conveyed to his audience an immensity of information on dynamos, electro motors, railway signaling, street lighting, etc.

Mr. William R. Hunter has been confined to his home by illness this week.

Mr. B. H. Seabury of Springfield has been in town this week.

TO WIDEN STONE BRIDGE.

Representative Bull Alive to the Interests of This State.

Under the above caption the Providence Journal of Thursday published the following special despatch from Washington: "Representative Bull has received telegrams from Gov. Lippitt, the Providence Board of Trade and the Rhode Island Yacht Club, requesting him to ask for an appropriation for widening the Stone Bridge across the Seaconnet river. These, with many petitions, show that sentiment throughout the State is strong in favor of this improvement. Mr. Bull has called the attention of the rivers and harbors committee to the importance of widening the span of this bridge, and will do all in his power to secure favorable action on the proposition."

Mr. Bull offered in the House Wednesday a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to donate condemned cannon and cannon balls to Grand Army and navy posts. Requests for these articles are numerous and Mr. Bull favors a general law on the subject.

Natural History Society.

Last Monday night the Rev. R. W. Wallace gave a most interesting lecture at the Museum on "Carnivorous Plants". He reviewed not only the Pitcher plants, but also the Venus' Flytraps and the Sundew plants, all of which capture insects by a peculiar arrangement of leaves and bristles aided by a sweet liquid, and then when the insects are entrapped, they are absorbed by the plant as nutriment. A sort of digestive fluid exudes, and the curious fact is developed of the vegetable world feeding on flesh in much the same way that the animal world does. Mr. Wallace is a lucid and pleasing lecturer. Captain Cotton, vice president, occupied the chair, and added to the subject the result of observations of his own.

Death of Mrs. Seabury.

Mrs. Mary S., wife of Hon. T. Mumford Seabury, died at her home on Main avenue Sunday evening after a long and painful illness. She was a daughter of the late Abram H. Tilley and leaves, beside her husband and son, three brothers and three sisters. Mrs. Seabury was a most estimable lady and her cheerful and lovable disposition endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. She was, as long as her health permitted, an active worker in the affairs of the Central Baptist church and charitable organizations and when compelled, by ill health, to give up active participation in them, she still maintained her interest in them. Her funeral was solemnized Tuesday afternoon and was largely attended.

A Pleasant Evening.

The wigwam of Minnesota Council No. 3, D. of P., was the scene of a pleasant gathering Tuesday evening, the occasion being one of the social sessions which the members of the Council have found so enjoyable this winter. Whist was the order of the evening and eight tables were filled. The first prizes were won, lady's by Mrs. C. H. Chase and gentleman's by Mr. Geo. W. Ritchie, and the booby prizes by Mrs. E. S. Burdick and Mr. S. M. Rector. Beside the whist players several enjoyed other card games and social conversation. At the next meeting the Council will receive a visit from the Great Chiefs of the Great Council of Rhode Island.

After being out more than an hour the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant Wednesday evening in New York Supreme Court suit of Margaret Linbeck, formerly maid to Miss Angelica Gerry, against Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry to recover $50,000 for false imprisonment in connection with the theft of $5,000 worth of jewelry from the latter's cottage in this city in the summer of 1893.

A list of armor piercing shells, held at the Government's Indian Head proving grounds Tuesday, quite overturned hitherto existing theories in that the only shell which succeeded in penetrating the target was of cast iron pointed with soft steel. This shell passed through seven inches of Harveyized armor and imbedded itself fourteen feet in a dirt bank behind the target.

Miss Catherine Weaver, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Wayland Stone of Brooklyn, and granddaughter of Alderman and Mrs. B. Hammett Stevens of this city, won the prize offered by Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn to the pupil in the grammar schools of that city who should attain the highest rank during the year.

Mr. R. C. Derby has been confined to the house by illness this week.

Mr. John R. Caswell of New York has been in town this week.

Miss Minnie Sanlpaugh of Providence has been in town this week.

Mr. George L. Church of Tiverton has been in town this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr have been in Boston this week.

Capt. Garnett and Detective Richards have returned from New York.

Dunham-Dunham-Denham.

"Among the number of men enrolled in the Newport Light Infantry in 1775 was William Dunham." I think the name should have been Dunham, as he was a descendant of Deacon John Dunham, of Plymouth Church, at Plymouth. John landed in Plymouth about 1630, was freeman and land holder in the colony in 1633, and was elected Deacon in 1638. In 1638-9 on account of the difficulty of all the men in the colony getting together at town meeting, the Legislature, or, as it was called, the General Court, was formed and the first delegates from Plymouth were John Done, Manassoth Kempton, John Dunham and John Cook, Jr. John Dunham held this office for the next twenty years, until he was about seventy-six years of age. He died at the age of eighty and the records of the colony speak highly of his character and uprightness, as a Christian, a peacemaker and a useful man in the colony. He was chosen many times to settle difficulties between the Colonists, and generally to the satisfaction of both parties in dispute. He was also on the Governor's Council to make laws, etc. In 1644 John Dunham and Miles Standish were appointed auditors of the colony, Treasurer, Thomas Prence, and report to the General Court. John Dunham, Senior, had wife Abigail (and I stood on top of the famous Burial Hill in Plymouth three years ago alongside of her gravestone.) His will was made in 1660 and witnessed by John Cotton and Thomas Cushman. He left seven sons and two or three daughters who were born—John, Jr., 1613; Abigail, 1623; Samuel, 1625; Thomas, 1627; Jonathan, 1634; Joseph, 1637; Benaiah, 1640; Persis, 1641; perhaps also Hannah, and Daniel, 1649. Benaiah and family went to Piscattaway, N. J., while a Daniel came to Newport, R. I., and was made freeman 1718. His son, Captain Daniel, Jr., was freeman 1734. The first Daniel Dunham in Newport was born 1668, freeman in Newport 1718, died 1758. He lived where the First Baptist church now stands, buying the land from Henry Bull, 67 feet front. The 2d Daniel, or Daniel, Jr., born 1710, free 1734, died 1790. He was on the expedition to Louisburg 1745 and was colonel of the 4th Rhode Island militia, Newport County, 1770-71 2-3-4. He was succeeded in 1776 by John Malbone as colonel of 4th R. I. M. Daniel Dunham's son, Benjamin, was in Revolutionary War, Lieut. Capt. Belcher's company, and was afterwards captain in the navy. Daniel Dunham, 3rd, born 1748, died 1815, son of William, was in the Newport Light Infantry 1775. Daniel 4th, born 1784, changed his name from Dunham to Denham, although his brothers Jesse and Robert continued the old name of Dunham. This Daniel, Dr. Channing says, was a noted politician of the Republican type. He and Thomas Pitman held the reins of government at town meeting and were held in so high esteem that their judgment in politics was hardly ever questioned even by the opposite party. I think he was also a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and a member of the First Baptist Church of this city. He was also one of the proprietors of Long Wharf and was elected by the legislature one of the committee to build and furnish a market house and granary at the head of the wharf. Israel and Asa Dunham were Rhode Island Revolutionary soldiers in 1777 and 1780, served in Tiverton.

Samuel, Samuel Jr., and Robert, were Revolutionary soldiers, enlisted 1781. George, Robert, Josiah and Amos Dunham, of Plymouth, were also Revolutionary soldiers.

Daniel Denham 5th, in Newport, born 1784, died 1854, one of the founders of public schools in Newport, also of the Central Baptist church and for many years one of the judges of the Court of Justices, was on guard at the court house in the Dorr war, when Newport was under guard. He left children. Two sons were in the last war of the rebellion; one, Corporal William, lies under the sod at Carolina City, a member of the 4th R. I. V. while Daniel, 6th, came through alive and is now adjutant of General G. K. Warren Post, Newport, R. I.

Peleg Dunham, of Newport, son of Charles, was midshipman at the Battle of Lake Erie, on Commodore Perry's flagship, was highly commended for his gallantry, and afterward promoted to lieutenant.

Silas Dunham was a soldier 1777, thirty days. Samuel, Robert and Samuel Jr., were in the army 1781, Corporal Ichabod was in Capt. Stone's Co. at Ticonderoga 1776. Ephraim Dunham served in Capt. Stone's company in Rhode Island.

A pastoral letter from Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Bishop of the Diocese of Rhode Island, was read, by the Bishop's request, in all the Episcopal churches of the Diocese last Sunday morning. The letter, as all communications emanating from this reverend gentleman, contained much good advice and remarks pertinent to the Lenten season.

Mr. Philip S. Spooner is visiting in Boston.

Birthday of a King's Daughter.

Monday evening of this week the Faith and Works Circle met at the house of Mrs. R. S. Burlingame. It not being the regular meeting night a special meeting had been called for work. The nature of this work had been kept a profound secret from one of the members, but it was disclosed to her as she entered the parlor and saw various congratulatory mottoes disposed about the room. They were giving her a surprise in honor of her birthday. She was very nearly overcome by the good wishes and other more substantial remembrances which were given her, but a little later on, being escorted to the dining-room and seated by the immense birthday cake ornamented in the most unique and artistic style, the climax was reached. The lady, although fully appreciating the regard of her co-workers, was too much overcome to express herself very fully, and for a time her friends did not know but it would be necessary to call a physician; but she soon recovered her usual dignity, and the Circle spent considerable time in discussing the excellent supper which was served. Before separating, Mrs J. B. Mason read the following paper in which she alludes to the birthday cake as the the Isle of Life—the number of years being represented by animals instead of candles:

Dear King's Daughters, Co-Workers, and Gentlemen whom I did not expect to see:

On arousing from my slumbers this morning, after a very wakeful night, I felt a sort of an inspiration steal over me. I felt that there had been talent lost to the world. Of course, you can imagine the feeling was very depressing. While busy with my usual occupations of the day of doing nothing, a message came to me—this was the message: "It is never to late to *mend*. You are young or was once. You can have the world at your feet if you will." Knowing it would be a haphazardous thing to do I thought I would make the attempt and write up a paper on economy. Economy is wealth; wealth is nature itself. My friends, and enemies as well, do you know why we have met here on this suspicious occasion? If you don't I do, and it becomes my painful as well as agreeable duty to tell you. Of course you understand we have met—that you cannot deny; I don't know as you want to.

We have a dear friend with us who is troubled with age, which is a contagious disease, but, aside from that, we all love her. Why do we love her? Because she is kind. She is always ready to do a good turn. She has an aunt, most of us have. All the work she don't feel like doing the aunt does, which is a great help to us all. What is her gain is our loss. Now, dear friends, have you guessed who the friend is? She is the friend of the poor and homeless. Look at her all of you. She is here and may she stay with us and go with us to the Isle of Life; may she not be afraid for the inhabitants are harmless.

Now, my dear friends, if my paper has been as instructive as it was exhaustive to me in preparing it, I am glad. I shall know it has not missed its aim, as I have endeavored not to stray from my subject, and to indulge in good grammar, which is a luxury. With these few remarks I will be seated.

Thanking you for your kind attention I am as ever your faithful friend, if you don't ask too much.

Mid Ocean Grange.

Another grange has been instituted in Newport County, this time at Block Island. Mr. G. E. Sisson of Portsmouth and Mr. and Mrs. Herman F. Peckham of Middletown visited Block Island for the purpose of instituting the same on Tuesday. The new grange starts out with a charter membership of thirty seven, the officers of which were duly installed as follows:

Master—John G. Sheffield.
Lecturer—Mrs. Samuel M. Rose.
Steward—Simon R. Sheffield.
Assistant Steward—Dr. J. C. Champlin.
Chaplain—Mrs. John G. Sheffield.
Treasurer—Arthur S. Sheffield.
Secretary—Fanny E. Perry.
Gate Keeper—J. H. Littlefield.
Pomona—Miss Nellie May Dodge.
Flora—Mrs. Mary A. Ball.
Ceres—Mrs. F. A. Littlefield.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Charles Littlefield.

A supper and social followed the installation.

Saturday afternoon United States Marshal McCabe arrested George W. Flagg on a warrant charging him with buying United States government goods contrary to law. He was taken to Providence and arraigned before United States Commissioner John T. Blodgett, and held in $1,000 bonds for a hearing in the case March 9. Bonds were furnished. The arrest is the outgrowth of the recent seizure, by the United States Marshal in behalf of the quartermaster at Fort Adams, of property which had been issued to soldiers and by them sold to Mr. Flagg.

Weenat Shassitt Tribe No. 4 and Minnesota Council No. 3, I. O. of R. M., attended Divine service at Emmanuel church last Sunday evening and listened to an eloquent discourse by the Rev. E. H. Porter.

The fine new brick station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad at Berlin, Conn., was destroyed by fire Wednesday night, causing a loss of $15,000.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin Waters, of Boston, have been visiting friends in Newport this week.

Miss Fadden is spending a week in New York.

The Moose and His Companions

The most attractive spot in the city this week for all the young—and many of the older—people has been the north window of A. C. Titus & Co., where a veritable menagerie has been on exhibition. The central figure of this display was the moose shot in the Maine woods by Col. A. A. Barker of this city, and mounted by Crichtley of Providence at Mr. Titus' expense. All around this noble animal, squirrels scamper, rabbits hop, muskrats poke their inquisitive noses among the leaves with which the floor is carpeted, the owl solemnly blinks his eyes, an eagle, a hawk and two gulls attract considerable attention and the crow, the liveliest little fellow imaginable, is as "black as a crow."

At the conclusion of the exhibit the moose, which has been presented by Col. Barker and Mr. Titus to the Natural History Society, will be removed to its future home on Touro street.

The mounting is that of a noble bull standing 5 feet 11 inches in height and weighed in life 1200 pounds. Its length from the top of the head to the tip of the tail is nine feet: from the tip of the muzzle to the top of the head the measurement is 24 inches. The great massive head is adorned with the characteristic wobbed horns which form such a conspicuous feature in this species. These horns have a spread of 50 inches and a length of 40 inches each. The webs are 12 inches wide, with 16 prongs on one and 13 prongs upon the other. The animal has been mounted in a very picturesque attitude of listening. Its head is erect, with muzzle protruding and nostrils expanded as though sniffing danger, while the hoofs and legs are in a position which show a readiness to spring away at the first cause of alarm. This specimen will prove a valuable and interesting addition to the Society's possessions.

One of Newport's Sons.

Under date of February 26, the Evening Chronicle of North Attleborough, Mass., says:

Monday, Deacon Joseph Albro entered upon his 60th year and today when a Chronicle reporter called upon him, he was found at work in his tailoring shop and displayed much more vigor than many men who are forty or even fifty years his junior.

Mr. Albro worked rapidly and as he did he told a few things about his long life. He has a fund of reminiscences and is pretty accurate about days and dates.

At various times during the past ten or fifteen years the tale of Mr. Albro's life has been told in this and other papers and it is sufficient to say that he was born in Newport, R.I., and came to North Attleboro about 60 years ago. Of the eight children who blessed his marriage only one is alive. She is the wife of Deacon Eben French.

Mr. Albro recently had a very severe attack of illness, but he rallied and now takes a walk down street, perhaps as far as the postoffice, about every day.

He is a regular attendant and member of the Baptist Sunday school, and takes particular pride in being the oldest scholar. In speaking of this fact Mr. Albro said, with a chuckle, "we have an arrangement there where every scholar puts up a cent for every year of his age. I got ahead of them all because I put in 89 cents last Sunday.

The deacon was clerk of the church for 20 years, and librarian of the school for 19 years.

Mr. Albro is well known in this city, notwithstanding his long residence outside of our borders. He is a brother of the late Stephen S. Albro of this city and here in his youth he learned and worked at his trade as tailor. The MERCURY extends to him many congratulations, trusting that the improvement in his health may continue and wishing him "many happy returns of the day."

Australian Ballot Law Discussed.

The members of the Newport Business Men's Association and a number of invited guests listened to an interesting discussion of the Australian Ballot-Law Wednesday evening. Judge Darius Baker presided and after a few opening remarks introduced ex-Mayor E. B. Hayes of Lynn, Mass., as the speaker of the evening. Mr. Hayes spoke of the great improvement to public affairs brought about by the adoption of the new ballot reform law and made a strong argument in favor of extending its use to the caucuses, or primary meetings. His remarks showed him to be perfectly familiar with the working of the system and throughly interested in its adoption at the primary meetings for use in nominating candidates for the various city and state offices. He was given a vote of thanks by his hearers, at the close.

The members of No. 4, engine company enjoyed one of their delicious clam chowders with accessories at the engine house Monday evening.

Mr. A. C. Thompson, of Westerly, has been visiting Newport friends this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Jennings have returned from their wedding trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander MacIver are enjoying a three weeks' trip to Florida.

Chief Engineer Lake has been confined to the house by illness this week.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

Presented by JAMES U. SWAN.

England never forgave America nor her French allies whose powerful aid enabled her to gain her independence; and after that fact was accomplished, omitted no opportunity of showing her enmity in various audacious ways up to the year 1812, when the congress of the United States of America considering that further submission to the unrighteous exactions of England should no longer be tolerated declared war for the maintenance of her rights.

During a period of many years previous to that declaration, English ships of war captured from America more than a thousand vessels bound to foreign countries, while we were at peace with them—that is, peace on the part of America, but of the most aggressive and really hostile conduct on the part of England; congress only occasionally, making some remonstrance, which by England was passed almost wholly unheeded. So apparently tame had America become, that some of the English papers taunted her for her want of pluck to resist these enormous outrages: At that time, the English navy consisted of one thousand and sixty sail of vessels, eight hundred of which were efficient cruisers; a large portion of them at sea, and several of them hovering near the coasts of America.

When the war had been in progress only eleven months, success and sometimes disaster had attended the American army and navy; enough, however, had been achieved to stimulate soldiers and sailors to more vigorous efforts to carry to a successful issue the cause in which they were bound to peril all they possessed.

Russia at that time had offered to mediate between the two countries, which offer was gladly accepted by America; but the English press, the "Times," which was supposed to voice the sentiments of its government, "hoped it would be refused," and as a reason, put forth to the world the following grossly insulting and overbearing language: "But without discussing that point, we must make our stand upon this: *never to commit our naval rights to the mediation of any power.* This is the flag we must nail to the national mast, and go down rather than strike it. Before the war commenced concession might have been proper; we always thought it unwise. But the hour of concession and compromise is past; America has rushed unnecessarily and unnaturally into war, and she must be *made to feel the effects of her folly and injustice.* Peace must be the consequence of *punishment* and retraction of her insolent demands must *precede* negotiation. The thunder of our cannon must first strike terror into the American towns, and Great Britain must be seen and felt in all her majesty of might, from Boston to Savannah, from the lakes of Canada to the mouth of the Mississippi. And before this article goes forth to the world, her cannon have been heard and her power felt."

The Times then, as now the "Thunderer," spoke of America in the most insolent and contemptuous terms, saying under date of Jan. 4, 1813, that our boasted navy should be towed into Halifax in a month from the date of our declaration of war; publishing the most atrocious libels against President Madison and his subordinate officers in the government.—The naval officers of America were spoken of as if they were dogs.

The English Frigate Macedonian.

This pride of the British navy was launched in the year 1810, and after being rigged, armed and manned was ready for sea, and left Spithead Sept. 29th, 1812, bound on her first and only voyage previous to her capture as convoy to a fleet of English East Indiamen which she left when it was supposed that they were out of danger of being taken by American armed vessels. On her return passage she was seen by the American frigate United States, October 25th, 1812, and after a battle which lasted one hour and a half, in which the Macedonian was badly damaged, she hauled down her colors and surrendered.—She arrived in the harbor of Newport Dec. 6, 1812, so that when the English editor wrote under date of Jan. 4, 1813, the famous Macedonian, which he thought capable of capturing and towing the American navy into Halifax had been the property of the United States for seventy days.—The United States went into the harbor of New London but little damaged.

From President Madison's Inaugural, March 4, 1813.

FREE TRADE AND SAILORS RIGHTS.

"On the issue of the war we staked our national sovereignty on the high seas, and security of an important class of citizens, whose occupations give the proper value to those of every other class. Not to contend for such a stake, is to surrender our equality with other powers, on the elements common to all; and to violate the sacred title which every member of the society has to its protection. I need not call into view the unlawfulness of the practice by which our mariners are forced, at the will of every cruising officer, from their own vessels into foreign ones, nor paint the outrages inseparable from it. The proofs are in the records of each successive administration of our government, and the cruel sufferings of that portion of the American people have found their way to every bosom not dead to the sympathies of human nature."

"As the war was just in its origin, and necessary and noble in its objects, we can reflect with a proud satisfaction that in carrying it on, no principle of justice or honor, no usages of civilized nations, no precept of courtesy or humanity, have been infringed. The war has been waged on our part with a scrupulous regard to all those obligations, and in a spirit of liberality which was never surpassed."

"They have not, it is true, taken into their own hands the hatchet and the knife, devoted to indiscriminate massacre; but they have let loose the savages armed with those cruel instruments: have allured them into their service, and carried them to battle by their sides, eager to glut their savage thirst with the blood of the vanquished and to finish the work of torture and death on maimed and defenceless captives. And what was never before seen, British commanders have extorted victory over the unconquerable valor of our troops, by presenting to the sympathy of their chief those who were awaiting massacre from their savage associates."*

The London Times and other vile newspapers," the editors of which appear to hate Americans for no other cause than that they are not slaves," must have changed their minds to something of a very different character when they learned that our navy which by the English were to be "towed into Halifax," were destined by superior skill and valor to pluck from the most audacious and cruel of all the civilized nations of the world, the preposterous idea that they were, and ever to remain, "mistress of the seas."

*Doubtless the President, also had in mind the unparalelled horrors which were committed in the valley of Wyoming; one of the most lovely spots in America, when in 1778, under an English commander, Col. Zebulon Butler, English soldiers, Indians and Tories, slaughtered the villagers, and when the surrender of the fort was demanded it was accompanied by the display of one hundred and ninety-six bleeding scalps just torn from the heads of their relatives and friends.

A Few other Atrocities.

"One Capt. Bullock, a prisoner, was most cruelly tormented by having his body stuck full of splinters of pine knots, and a fire of dry wood made round him, when his two companions, Captains Ransom and Durkee were thrown into the same fire and held down with pitchforks till consumed. One Partial Terry, having joined the Indian party, several times sent his father word that he hoped to wash his hands in his heart's blood; the monster with his own hands murdered his father, mother, brothers and sisters, stripped off their scalps, and cut off his father's head!! Thomas Terry, with his own hands, butchered his own mother, his father-in-law, his sisters and their infant children, and exterminated the whole family. Henry Tennel, threw himself at his brother's feet begging for protection, whose answer was, "mighty well you damned rebel," and instantly shot him dead."

England.

The oppressor of the infant colony of America, from its early settlement, up to the Revolution in 1776, and her continued hostility after peace was declared in 1783, up to the war of 1812, and after the close of that war; and when America thought that everything was amicably arranged there was shown towards her a continual jealousy caused by the fear that she might arrive to an equal rank among the nations of the world, you, might persibly in many things, become a rival not to be despised, and this uncharitable feeling prevailed up to the time of the Rebellion, and though an openly avowed friend of liberty, her leaning towards the southern side of the great and vital question at stake, show, undeniably, that she was not unfavorable to a cause, which if successful, the crime of slavery would be continued as the great blot on the otherwise fair fame of America.

Hotel Aquidneck, which has heretofore been conducted only as a summer hotel, will open this spring as an all-the-year-round house. Mr. Thos. J. O'Neill has taken a five years' lease of the premises, which insures the same popular management as during the past two seasons. He has also purchased outright all the furniture of the house, and much of this will be replaced by new which, together with the other interior improvements to be begun at once, will greatly add to the appearance as well as the comforts of the house.

The Republican State Central committee met in Providence Tuesday and organized by the re-election of Hunter C. White as chairman and Eugene F. Warner as secretary, and appointed Tuesday, March 10, the date for holding the convention for the nomination of State officers for the coming year.

Mr. Adolph Ladenburg, whose wife has always been a frequent visitor to Newport's summer residents, was drowned on February 19, from the steamship Niagara, which arrived in New York last Sunday. Mr. Ladenburg was traveling for the benefit of his health.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, held in Boston this week, Past Master George S. Bowen represented Ocean Lodge of this city.

March 12, 19 and 26 have been fixed as the dates on which the Board of Aldermen will meet to canvass, correct and complete the ward lists for the coming state election.

The seamen gunners at the Torpedo Station are making active preparations for their ball to be given at Odd Fellows Hall April 7.

Schooner Vela Y. Hermano of this port arrived at Tuxpalpan, Mexico, on the 27th, via Vera Cruz, in command of Capt. R. J. Gill.

The Epworth League of the Thames street M. E. church gave a bundle party in the vestry of the church Tuesday evening.

Miss Jessie Perry entertained a number of her young friends Tuesday evening in honor of her birthday.

Hon. and Mrs. Thomas Carr Watson, of Jamestown, have returned from their wedding trip.

Mrs. Joseph Rogers, of Chicago, Ill., is visiting her brother, Mr. Wm. H. Cotton.

Mrs. Overton G. Langley is visiting friends in New York.

Miss Emily Friend is visiting friends in New York.

The Stag's Valley.

By CARMEN SYLVA (Queen of Roumania).

[Copyright, 189.]

Between the two mountains Caraiman and Omul there extends a long crescent shaped plain which is named the Stag's valley. At the foot of one of these mountains and leaning by the side of it may be seen a long line of gigantic stone figures, whose profiles and hands are even now distinguishable. They are not unlike the forms of Egyptian idols.

The following curious legend is related of them:

It is said that these lofty mountains were once peopled by a race of giants, haughty and strong, respected and feared by their neighbors, for whatsoever they undertook was always sure to be crowned with success.

They passed their lives in the open air, slept on the snowdrifts and bathed their bodies from earliest infancy in the icy waters of the turbulent Pelesh river. Their full stature made them able, with a few strides of their long legs, to reach

"Didst thou call me, my father?"

the summit of the highest mountain, and did they but brush against a tree on their passage it remained bowed and bent to all eternity.

They were nourished with milk from bright eyed does, and instead of horses they rode winged stags, which wings, though powerless to raise them aloft in the air, lent much swiftness to their movements.

This gigantic race was ruled over by a good old king, very old and wise. His great age and his wisdom caused him to be obeyed and reverenced by his subjects as if they had been his children. It was quite a fine sight to see this old king, mounted on a winged stag, careering along, his snowy hair and long white beard streaming in the wind, and accompanied by his faithful followers.

This happy nation had but one source of real sorrow, which was that when their sovereign was called to his fathers he would leave no son of his to succeed him. The king had been blessed with but one child, a beautiful young maiden, tall and erect as a pine tree, brave and courageous as a boy, and endowed with so much strength that she could guide the powerful winged stags three or four abreast and keep them quite under control.

In course of time the giants found it expedient to assemble together to deliberate in council the necessity of choosing the king's successor, and they resolved to impart to their monarch their anxiety on the subject; so, demanding an audience of him, the foremost speaker addressed him thus: "Oh, mighty king, may the Great Spirit grant thee length of days! But when it pleaseth him to summon thee to the golden caverns below, who then will reign over us? For, alas, thou hast no son!"

The aged king stroked his white beard and gravely answered:

"Were my daughter put to the test, why should she not wield my scepter as valiantly as my boy? You know she has marvelous courage and is endowed with great bodily strength, and when she chooses a good and wise consort you will be as happy then under her rule as you are at present. Shall we seek her consent to this proposition?"

So saying, King Briar clapped his hands, and the reverberation rang through the Carpathians. A pattering of hoofs and a flapping of wings were heard from afar, followed by a commotion which was not unlike a whirlwind. Then a most extraordinary sight presented itself, no other than the king's daughter, Vigilia, erect on the back of a stag, reining in with her left hand ten other stags, while with her right hand she brandished a whip long as a serpent and glittering like a lightning flash.

Her tall figure seemed to reach the heavens, and her lovely hair floated around her like one of those golden clouds which sometimes conceal the glory of the sun. Her bright starlike eyes lighted up her countenance, while a joyous song came from her parted lips and revealed small even teeth of dazzling whiteness.

The king turned a radiant face toward his subjects, as if to ask them, "Is not this my lovely daughter worthy enough to fulfil your desire?"

In the space of a second Vigilia sprang to the ground, and throwing the reins to the nearest person said, "Here, hold them if you can, but I warn any one of you to drive them altogether, even slightly."

Then she bent her knee before the king, saying gently:

"Didst thou call me, my father?"

"Yes, Vigilia, my daughter, for I have to discuss a grave question in my presence. Look around thee at all these my subjects who have come to know whom I have elected as my successor when I shall be no more amongst them. Knowest thou any one who is capable and worthy of taking my place?"

The young girl looked gravely and tenderly at each of the men who surrounded her father. The scrutiny expressed of her face deepened, and her heavily fringed eyelids contracted as

[illegible]

"Thou knowest that the eyes in which [illegible]

[illegible] consent—[illegible] with all claws, and littered the wrong side of it with the feathers, precisely as the cook had told him to do.

This is absolutely true, and without exaggeration.

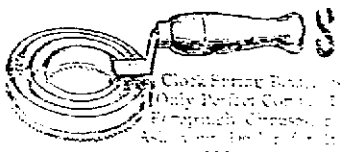
WATERED BY A SPIRIT FORM.

Mystery of Two Little Cottonwoods on the South Dakota Prairie.

The construction crew of a western railroad was at work for some days at one place near Pierre, S. D., and the roadmaster in charge planted two tiny cottonwood shoots in the baked soil at the side of the track which was being constructed. Nothing was ever known to grow where they were planted but the curling buffalo grass and the wiry bunch grass, which camp up with the moisture of the melting snows of spring and soon withered and curled under the withering heat of the summer sun, no moisture coming to refresh the baked and parched plain on which the little shoots were planted.

No one ever expected the shoots to live, but the roadmaster devoted a great deal of attention to them while his work kept him in that vicinity. Shortly after this the roadmaster was killed in an accident, and the trainmen kept watch of the two trees to see how long they would stand the terrible drought which was curling all other vegetation in that part of the world. But they grew and thrived, and from what source the roots drew sufficient moisture to sustain their vigorous growth is one of the mysteries. All summer long the air is a veritable breath of the Sahara and the earth is baked and burned, still never a leaf crisps or curls. The trees have attained a sturdy growth and the engineers who pass them in their night runs declare that a spirit form appears and pours water about them, and the section men who go past the spot in the morning to their work report the soil about them to show the effects of having been watered during the night. Last fall a prairie fire burned over the ground, and everything in its path was supposed to be destroyed, and it was supposed that the trees had suffered with all else in its track, but they came through without injury.

What mysterious something supplies these trees with the necessary moisture to keep them growing and flourishing on this baked plain or what protected them from the ravages of fire when all else succumbed is left to those who delve into the mysteries of the hidden world to solve. The only known fact in regard to them is that they stand and flourish in spite of all known laws of nature in regard to plant growth.—Chicago Tribune.



Spring Curry Comb

Clock Spring Back, [illegible] Brush. Fits every Curve. The Only Perfect Comb. [illegible] Army and by Barnum and Forepaugh Circuses, [illegible] Horsemen of the World. Ask your [illegible] or send post paid 25 cents.

SPRING COMB CO., No. 10 Lafayette St., South Bend, Indiana.

"LYKENS VALLEY" COAL,

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TWO CARGOES LYKENS VALLEY and "CORBIN" RED ASH

COAL!

Stove and Chestnut Sizes.

FARMERS

[illegible] "Coal." We have not every thing to suit you at low [illegible] prices. White Ash Coal is all sizes that is the very best coal [illegible] Valley and [illegible] Coal, clean, dry and clean of stone.

PERRY • BROTHERS.

At the sight of the maiden thus clad, her beauty enhanced by the simplicity of her raiment, the hearts of many of those who were elected to fling stones at her fainted within them at the thought of having to put her to such a cruel test. Nevertheless the heap quickly diminished, for each man armed himself with a stone and came around the princess, forming a circle. She raised her magnificent tresses and fastened them above her head, saying:

"It shall not be said that I protected myself with my mantle."

It was the old king's duty to cast the first stone while gazing steadfastly in the face of his beloved child.

She kissed the place where the stone had wounded her, and then lovingly kissed her hands to her father. It was a sight to see how stand firm as a rock under the shower of missiles which rained

Vigilia looked upon him as if spellbound.

ed her on every side. Once only did a sigh escape her as she crossed her arms over her snowy breast for a moment, but she let them fall again immediately by her side, and turned her patient eyes toward the sun, which was shining full upon her. Suddenly, and as if in unison, the storm of stones ceased, and her quondam assailants knelt at her feet with bended bow and couched lance, and swore in voices of thunder eternal and unfaltering fealty to their princess.

Vigilia in her turn raised her hand to heaven and said, "I swear to work, to fight, to suffer for you and with you to my life's end." Then turning toward the king she added in a low voice, "Give me your hand, dear father, for I am somewhat weary."

The old man placed his arm round her and covered her with his thick mantle. He was about to lead her now to their home, her head resting on his shoulder, when all at once to her great joy she heard the cry of her faithful stag, Graur, who soon came in sight.

"Ah, bear me away from this!" she exclaimed, kissing the warm downy nostrils of the animal. Then springing on to his back she quickly disappeared from sight.

Graur carried her down to the river's edge, in which she bathed her bruised and swollen limbs. She drank deep drafts of the icy water by which she was enveloped and emerged therefrom gay and fresh as if she had not endured such terrible suffering. From this time forward her life continued its usual course. She was again the same boisterous, impulsive child she had hitherto been, and she could not be prevailed on to take interest in state affairs. King Briar became perceptibly more and more feeble, so that his subjects felt it incumbent on them to entreat him to select a husband for the Princess Vigilia, so that he might rejoice in having a grandchild before he left them forever.

"My child," said he, soon after the above conversation, "it is time that I sought a husband for thee. Do any of my subjects please thee?"

"Oh, no, my father," replied Vigilia. "I would not marry one of these men who fling stones at me! I could not forget that circumstance and should never be able to love such a husband! My husband must descend from above, to the height of which none of our people have been able to ascend in spite of all our winged stags!"

Scarcely had she spoken these words when a vast cloud appeared in the heavens, from which strains of celestial music seemed to proceed. The cloud lowered itself gradually and slowly and revealed to view a beautiful youth, with long curling hair, carrying in his arms a harp with golden strings and resplendent with all the colors of a rainbow. He struck the chords with a vigorous hand, but even when he only breathed upon them he evoked such sweet strains that all hearts were touched by the melody. Vigilia looked upon him as if spellbound! He sprang lightly to the earth after dispersing the cloud by a motion of his hand, which sent it far away in the distance. The youth advanced toward the young maiden and offered his hand, saying:

"I am a son of the air and am called Visesd. Will thou be my spouse? Are we not of the same race?"

"Yes," answered Vigilia, as if in a dream. "I will be mine for all eternity."

But King Briar feebly said:

"How dost thou live this being already my child? Beware of him, for he will not bring happiness either to thee or to thy people. He will wander afar and leave thee [illegible] and then will he [illegible] over thy subjects. Child, this will end badly for all of us. But thou wilt be the most unhappy."

"Happy or the contrary, it must be so, my father. It will be all the same to me, for I feel that I cannot exist without this godlike youth. Better I be miserable with him than happy with another."

Very reluctantly the old king gave his consent. This marriage took place [illegible] of the young man [illegible] Vigilia looked upon him as if spellbound. At the conclusion of the marriage ceremony, for young couple left of the king, [illegible] ears to the complaints of the people, who depicted the [illegible] of their lands and the [illegible] Vigilia [illegible] and said: "What [illegible] Vigilia [illegible] and said: "What [illegible] Vigilia [illegible] and said: "What

Traveler's Directory.

Fall River Line

Fares Reduced. Only $1.00 to New York
For limited tickets. Fares reduced to all points beyond New York.
Steamers PILGRIM and PILGRIM in commission. A fine Orchestra on each.
Leave Newport, week days only, at 9:15 P. M. Due New York, 7:30 A. M.
RETURNING from New York, steamers leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray street, week days only at 5:00 P. M. Eastward steamer touches at Newport at 8:15 A. M.
For tickets and stateroom apply at New York and Boston Dispatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. J. Greene, Ticket Agent.
Geo. L. Conron, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
O. H. Taylor, Gen. Pass'r Agent, New York
J. H. Jordan, Agent, Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.
In effect Nov. 1, 1895.

Leave	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newport	10 00	1 00	4 30	‡7 10
Providence, arr	11 00	3 15	6 15	9 55
Boston "	1 35	4 30	7 30	11 00
New York	4 30	7 32	11 00	3
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.

Leave	NIGHT.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
New York	*12 00	5 00	10 05	1 02
Boston		10 30	1 00	2 00
Providence	8 10	11 15	2 10	5 00
Newport, arr	8 55	1 00	4 00	7 00
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

‖Washington, Express due Harlem River Station, 3:15 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6 40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9 25 A. M.; Washington, 10 42 A. M.
†Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.
*Except Saturdays via Providence.
For Tickets and Drawing Room claims apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.
G. O. GOFFIN, Agent, Newport.

PROVIDENCE, FALL RIVER & NEWPORT

STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

On and after Sept. 23, leave Newport for

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Week days only, 8 a. m. Leave Providence week days only, 4 p. m.
Mondays and Saturdays only, stop at Prudence each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only, each way.
Excursion Tickets, only 90c.
ARTHUR R. WATSON,
9-13 President and General Manager.

1895 TIME TABLE 1895

Jamestown and Newport Ferry Co.

On and after Tuesday, June 18,
STEAMER CONANICUT
WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Newport, 6.00, 6.45, 9.15, 10.30, 11.45, A. M., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 9.00 P. M. Sundays, 6.00, 8.35, 10.30 A. M., 1.00, 6.30, 9.00 P. M.
Leave Jamestown, *5.30, 6.00, 8.30, 9.45, 11.15 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.00, 6.00, 10.30 P. M. Sundays, 5.30, 8.00, 10.00 A. M., 12.30, 5.00, 8.30 P. M.
*Fall River Line only.
‖Touching at Fall River Line on way over.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Old Colony System.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations, may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Sunday, Jan. 12, 1896, trains will leave Newport, for Boston, week days, 7.35, 10.10 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.20, ‡9.15 P. M. Return 8.45, 8.50, a9.30 A. M., 12.00 M., 3.40, 4.35, ‖5.01, b6.40, P. M. Middletown and Portsmouth Grove (flag stops), 7.35, 10.10 A. M., 3.00, 5.20 P. M. Portsmouth, 7.35, 10.10, A. M., 3.00, 5.20 P. M. Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River and Taunton, 7.35, 10.10 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.20, ‡9.15 P. M. Middleboro, 7.35, 10.10 A. M., 3.00, 5.20 P. M. Cape Cod, 7.35 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Plymouth, 7.35 A. M., 3.00 P. M. New Bedford, 7.35, 10.10 A. M., 3.00, 5.20 P. M. Fitchburg, and stations on Northern Division, 7.35, 10.10 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Lowell, 7.35 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 7.35, 10.10 A. M. Nantucket, 7.35 A. M. Providence, 7.35, 10.10 A. M., 3.00, 5.20 P. M. Return, 7.40, 9.55 A. M., 12.40, 4.20, d5.30 P. M.
SUNDAYS, for Boston, 6.00 P. M. Return, 4.30 A. M. Middletown, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, Taunton, North Easton, Stoughton, Randolph, South Braintree and New Bedford, 6.00 P. M.

a Park Square Station.
b Park Square Station, boat from Fall River.
d Boat from Fall River.
‡ From the wharf. No tickets sold at wharf.
A. O. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Boston.
E. G. ALLEN, Gen'l Sup't, Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Ag't, Newport, R. I.

LOOK! LOOK!!

Farmers and Gardeners.

Having again secured a large stock of
HENRY C. ANTHONY'S
Garden and Vegetable Seeds
I would respectfully notify the public that this is the only place in Newport where these superior seeds can be obtained. All orders entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. I would especially call the attention of the public to the superior and tested
ONION SEED AND SWEET CORN,
which are pronounced the best in the market.
A. A. BARKER,
Dealer in Groceries, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c.
162 BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.
8-16 tf

H. D. SPOONER,
TAILOR,
Removed
—TO—
233 1-2 Thames Street.

The wife of a farmer living near Sergeant Bluff, Iowa, was caught in a wolf trap out on the prairie recently and held captive some thirty hours. A neighbor had several wolf traps made off steel jaws, with a heavy spring, closing them when sprung, about his farm.

Clothing.

JOHN ALDERSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR
17 Mill Street,
ONE DOOR ABOVE THAMES STREET
Ladies' Cloaks, Ulsters and Walking Coats specialty.
Liveries of every description made to order
A NEW LINE OF
Fashionable Goods
JUST RECEIVED. 1-23

Special Bargains!
For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of
Fall and Winter Woolens
Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.
McLINNAN BROTHERS,
196 Thames Street,
NEWPORT, R. I.

NEWPORT STONE WORKS.
H. G. BURNS, Prop'r.
GRANITE WORK
of every description, including all kinds of
BUILDING & MONUMENTAL WORK.
A good stock of BLUE STONE constantly on hand.
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NEWPORT Transfer Express Co.

Solicit consignments of Freight.
Piano Moving a Specialty.
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Treasurer and General Manager.

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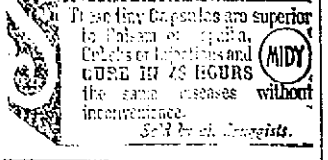
Blank Books, Wholesale or retail, on hand or made to any desired pattern. Book Binding, Paper Ruling, Edge Gilding, Gilt Letter Leg, Machine Perforating and Paper cutting.
H. M. COOMBS & CO.,
Binders of the State.



Ozomulsion
TRADE MARK.
is a perfect food for invalids. It is also a medicine. It contains Ozone and Guaiacol. These make appetite. Appetite creates a desire for food. Cod Liver Oil—the basis of Ozomulsion—supplies it. It is the best nutrient known. By nutrient, is meant anything that promotes growth and repairs waste. Ozomulsion does this. That's why invalids like it. They like it also because it is easy to take, easy to digest, easy to assimilate. This makes it a perfect food. Then it does not nauseate like ordinary Cod Liver Oil. Does not cause eructations, that is, belching of wind from the stomach. It *does* nourish, refresh strengthen and fortify. That's another reason why it's an ideal food for sick people. But above and beyond all it is best, not because its basis is Cod Liver Oil, but because it contains Ozone and Guaiacol. That's *the* point. That's why
PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT
for Coughs, Colds, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma, the after effects of Pneumonia and La Grippe and all Pulmonary Complaints; Scrofula, General Debility, Loss of Flesh, Anæmia and all Wasting Diseases.
All Druggists or T. A. Slocum Co., NEW YORK.

Casts of Bodies in Pompeii.

Only about three hundred bodies have been exhumed in Pompeii. But only such bodies as were completely incrusted were preserved. Some of the recoveries are owing to a comparatively recent process of getting at them. Long experience had taught one of the officers of the searchers in the buried city to tell by the sound produced by tapping whether a body was concealed in a mass of lava or not. When he opined that a body was present he carefully bored a small hole in its direction until resistance ceased. Liquid plaster of Paris was then poured through the hole, and when this had dried, the mass was carefully broken, and a perfect cast of the body was found, the lava having formed a mould round the body, which had in the course of centuries wasted away to a few small fragments in that mould.

"Yes, Doctor, it still hurts me to breathe—in fact, the only trouble now seems to be my breath." "Oh, well, I'll give you something that will soon stop that."—Life.

New Magazines.

With the March issue, the Atlantic Monthly begins two important series of papers. The Idea in American Life, by J. C. Merwin, is the first of the promised articles on Race Characteristics in American Life. Readers of the Atlantic will recall Mr. Merwin's papers on Tammany Hall, which created so much interest at the time of their publication. Under the general heading The Case of the Public School, the Atlantic will discuss the payment and standing of teachers throughout the country. Over ten thousand teachers have been requested to contribute information as the basis of these papers. The first appearing in this issue is by G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

The Presidency and Secretary Morton is the second paper in the series of political studies, the first of which, upon the Presidency and Mr. Reed, appeared in the February issue. A Seminary of Sedition is another of John Fiske's historical studies in Old Virginia. These articles are proving one of Mr. Fiske's most important contributions to the history of our country. J. M. Ludlow, in an article entitled Two New Social Departures, gives an interesting account of two meetings recently held in London to discuss the relation of employer and the employed, and the question of international co operation.

There are further Memories of Hawthorne, by his daughter; Edith Brower discusses E. A. Mackowell in New Figures in Literature and Art; there is a third of Mrs. Catherwood's Studies in Provincial France; and Eugenia Skelding picturesquely describes a visit to the Holy Island of Lindisfarne.

Fiction is represented by a second installment of Miss Jewett's Country of the Pointed Firs; A Public Confession, a short story of garrison life, by Ellen Mackubin; and the conclusion of Pirate Gold, by F. J. Stimson, which shows the gifted author of Guerndale at his best. Poems, book reviews, and the usual departments complete the issue.

Household Fancy Work.

EMBROIDERY OF THE HOUR.

Many of the new divan pillows have covers of handsome art denims in all the soft yet rich shades of red, yellow, blue, green and old rose. They are outlined in conventional patterns in either white or black Roman floss, a ruffle of the same, cut in scallops round the edge, and buttonhole-stitched with Boston art silk, making a simple and effective finish.

The new veil cases are of art linens, and square, opening like a book. On one recently seen were graceful sprays of wild roses embroidered in Asiatic filo floss, natural shades. In each corner was an effective bow of pink ribbon. In the centre was embroidered these lines:

See within this dainty case,
Filmy veils for thy fair face.

Another, similarly made, was ornamented with violets.

A pretty sachet may be made of white silk bolting cloth and filled with dried orange blossoms. Scattered over it with Asiatic filo floss are orange blossoms and this sentiment, "Sweets to the sweet."

No washable stuffs, not even silk, make a more effective background for embroidery than linen, or equals it in point of durability, and from the wide range of such fabrics, suitable grounds for any article of household adornment, from dainty doilies to heavy table covers, can be chosen.

The Asiatic silk threads are as varied and beautiful as the fabrics themselves and launder perfectly when a suds of ivory soap and tepid water is used. Never rub the article, but swish it about, then rinse in a clear, tepid water.

Round centrepieces, with plate doilies in studies of the same flower, are beautiful. The former can be made almost any size desired; from fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter, with a fringe one and one half inches in width, is a pretty size.

Charming effects are produced on cushion and table covers of delicate tints with Honiton and other lace braids, caught down with fancy stitches.

Outline and long and short stitch combined with couching are highly effective. Feather and other fancy stitches are also effective in carrying out scroll and arabesque designs.

Recipes for the Table.

OATMEAL ROLLS.—To a pint of cold oatmeal mush left from breakfast, add a pint of hot milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one egg, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and flour to make moderately stiff, so that it can be dropped from a spoon. Bake in hot gem irons.

PORK CAKE.—One cup chopped salt pork upon which pour two scant cups boiling water; two cups brown sugar; one cup molasses, in which stir one heaping teaspoonful soda. Add five cups sifted flour, one pound chopped and seeded raisins, spice to taste, this makes two loaves, or one cake in milk pan. Bake slowly.

SPICED ROLLS.—Take a piece from your bread dough and roll it out half an inch thick, brush the top with melted butter, cover thick with cinnamon and fine white sugar; commence at one side and roll up as jelly cake; then cut it an inch thick, and lay in a pan as biscuit, close together, and let them rise and bake twenty minutes.

FRICASSEE BREAD.—To one quart of flour add one teaspoonful of salt and two heaped teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and sift together three times that it may be evenly mixed, then add sweet milk until the dough is just firm enough to roll out well on the board. Roll into a sheet three quarters of an inch thick and cut into square blocks and cook on a buttered griddle pan on top of stove, turning over once so as to brown both sides; split with a thin, sharp knife, cutting as little really breaking apart as much as may be. Experience teaches one to do it without making the edges heavy. On the soft side of these pieces lay the fricasseed meats and pour the gravy over the whole. Hashes are laid on in the mounds.

MOCK BISQUE SOUP.—There are soups and soups. This is soup! One quart of tomatoes, either fresh or canned. Boil till soft in one pint of water and strain through a sieve, and then return to the fire and add one-half teaspoonful of soda and stir steadily until it ceases to foam. Season well with chopped suet or rich soup stock, the latter always preferable. Rub two tablespoonfuls of flour into one tablespoonful of butter until it "creams," add this to the soup which is still over the fire, stir it in till smooth, and let it boil long enough to cook the flour thoroughly. Meanwhile a pint of sweet milk should have been heated and should be at the boiling point when the soup is ready to serve. It is important that the milk should be poured quite hot into the soup when it is boiling hot, and just before serving. Cubes of bread should not only be browned on the outside, but crisped clear through, to serve with this bisque.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST
BUY
·B·L·
Tobacco
BUCHANAN & LYALL'S B·L TOBACCO

THE STAG'S VALLEY.

(Continued from second page.

"Bring me the harp," sighed he.

They ran quickly to bring it for him. He took it in his arms, and his pure soul passed gently over the celestial chords, whose divine vibrations floated in airy waves away into space.

Then the poor mother arose with set features, and with arms appealingly raised to heaven she exclaimed:

"O ye men of stony hearts, be ye also turned to stone! Listen, great spirit, I beseech thee, to the cry of a mother for vengeance! Turn to stone, ye traitors, ye who have ruthlessly taken the life of the purest being on God's earth. Be ye turned to stone!"

Then before her eyes this nation of giants, who had been gathered in a semicircle around her, became instantly petrified, while she sighed so deeply that her heart broke with a plaintive cry, which revealed to the world a mother's anguish and the enormity of the crime which had been committed by mortal men.

As for the stags, they spread out their heavy wings and flew away forever out of creation.

THE END.

BANISHED FOR LIFE.

THE OUTCAST OF CHURCH ISLAND IN GREAT SALT LAKE.

He Has For Years Lived the Life of a Wild Man and Rarely Sees a Human Being Branded For Robbing the Dead by Order of Governor Brigham Young.

In the center of the Great Salt Lake in Utah is a large body of land known as Church island. This land consists of mountains and valleys, with trees and vegetation, and has always been used as a herding ground for cattle belonging to the Mormon church. Several years ago the water on the east side of the island was shallow and cattle could be driven across easily, but now the water is deep and everything must be conveyed to and from the land in boats. A distance of about five miles covered with salt water must be gone over by canoes to get to or from the island. On this famous spot, amid millions of pelicans, sea gulls and other fowls, wanders a lonely old man, without clothing and devoid of language or any of the instincts of humanity. He was banished years ago by the Mormon church on the charge of robbing the dead.

Jean Baptiste was a Frenchman who came to Salt Lake City a young man nearly 40 years ago. He grew up among the saints, and, after marrying, was made sexton of the small cemetery. His duties were light and his remuneration correspondingly small. He resided in a little cabin on the mountain side overlooking the city, and spent his time, when not employed in the cemetery, in collecting junk and trading and trafficking with a few Jewish secondhand clothes dealers who had the hardihood to engage in business among the Mormons. A regiment of United States troops was then camped near the city, and the gentiles engaged in business were assured protection.

The little Frenchman was an avaricious man and was noticeable because of his picking up every cast away article and carrying it to his home. Old dry goods boxes, barrels, tin cans and other packing articles cast away by the soldiers were especially well cared for by Jean Baptiste, the sexton. He dressed as a scavenger and resembled the modern saloon loafer, who is always searching the slums for barrels and boxes of garbage and cast off garments. The actions of the sexton created some comment, and not a little curiosity was aroused among people who had occasion to visit his residence on the mountain side, over the city.

One day Jean appeared on the streets dressed in an elegant suit of broadcloth. A few days before a wealthy stranger had died and was buried in the cemetery. The suit in which the body was dressed resembled that worn by the sexton. An examination was ordered, and the corpse was found to have been robbed of its clothing. A committee waited upon the sexton and made a most startling discovery. The graveclothes of over 200 persons were found in the baskets and boxes stowed away in his ghoulish cabin. Excitement ran high in Salt Lake City. The boxes of clothing were emptied and the contents taken to the city hall, where many a fond mother identified the burial robes of her child. Elegant silk dresses, at that time a luxury even to the rich, were found in the various bundles. The man was arrested and cast into jail, pursued by a mob who sought his life.

Brigham Young, then governor and general dictator in Utah, ordered the man to be branded with a hot iron and banished to Church island. During the quiet hour of midnight Jean Baptiste was taken from the jail, and his whole forehead was seared with the following inscription; "Branded For Robbing the Dead." Two men escorted the quivering, naked form from the city of vengeance. A canoe was entered near the city, and the doomed prisoner was taken in chains to the island which in future was to be his home. Without clothing or food he was landed upon the shore, the boat returned to the mainland, and the ghoul remained a hopeless exile. He could not leave the island, because instant death would follow should he be seen by any of the inhabitants of the Mormon land of Zion. He was forced to seek food and shelter amid wild animals, the birds and reptiles.

The island was soon known as the land of banishment. People shunned its shores as they would a haunted house. Many persons were lost upon the lake while rowing in canoes against heavy winds. The general supposition of all was that those unfortunates drifted to the island and were devoured by the wild man. Even the fearless cowboy has ever refused to intrude upon the home land of the exile. Wild horses roam over its acres of broken canyons, rugged cliffs and grassy meadows. The sea gulls and other birds find a home undisturbed on the deserted shores. All the natives, including Indians, warn newcomers of the fate of scores of pleasure seekers who have been drifted upon the shores of the fated island. The crags, bluffs, dark caverns and lonely canyons warn every boatman nearing the shore to keep away from the hidden dangers.

In a dark cave about half a mile from the shore lives the wild man. His home is strewn with the wrecks of boats, bones of victims and other cannibalistic indications. Away back in the deep darkness of the cavern is his sleeping place, made of clothing stripped from unfortunate victims shipwrecked on the fatal shore. A collection of leaves, grasses and branches from the trees of the island forms the foundation for the bed, in which this human monster spends most of his time. Several hunters and explorers have recently viewed the man. He is described as old, stooping, destitute of clothing, incapable of speech and covered with long hair. Upon the appearance of man he utters a wild, weird shriek and rushes to the cavern, from which he cannot be induced or forced to return.—San Francisco Examiner.

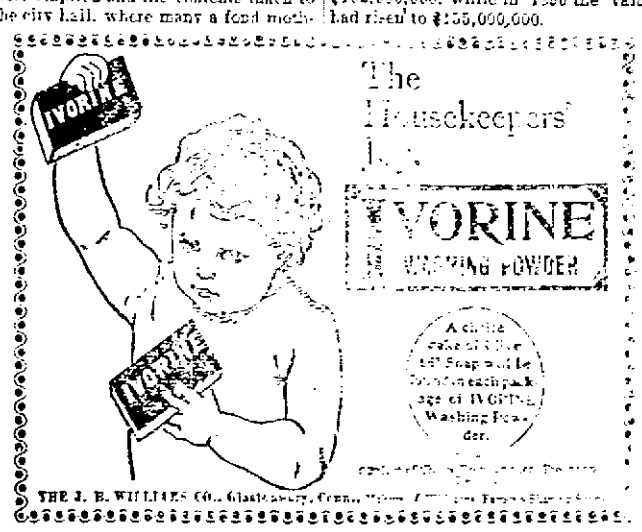
THE MOON BOTHERED JULIET.

A Small Japanese Boy Held It and Would Not Go Away.

"While in Japan we went to Tokyo to play 'Romeo and Juliet,'" said Mrs. Potter recently. "We played from 7 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening, as the manager demanded plays that would last all day, and when I told him that we had none of sufficient elasticity he replied that when it was all ended, we would start all over again. Well, we did. The manager was impressed with the necessity of having a moon, and that Juliet, as near as possible, should always be kept in the moonlight.

"Well, the balcony scene arrived, and there was no moon, but in the midst of Romeo's most passionate wooing, which, so far as the light on the stage was concerned, might have taken place at midday, the moon suddenly appeared. It was in the form of a lantern fixed on a bamboo pole and was swayed before my face by a little Jap who stood beneath the balcony in full view of the audience. The audience didn't seem to mind it in the least, but it made me very nervous, and every time Romeo would pour forth his soul I would ejaculate, 'Take away that moon.' But the boy was mindful of his instructions, that Juliet was always to be in the moonlight, and during the rest of the performance every time I came on the stage I was pursued by that awful moon. Nothing could induce the boy to desist, and so the moon held full sway."—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

In 1850 the value of materials used in the cotton mills of this country was $102,000,000, while in 1890 the value had risen to $155,000,000.



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CALL AND SEE OUR NEW LINE OF
ELECTRIC AND GAS SHADES,
IN ALL COLORS AND DESIGNS.
449 to 455 THAMES STREET.

Banking and Insurance

INSURANCE NOTICE!

AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN
MERCHANTS' BANK

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. Job T. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made:—
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co., of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates, and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y.	$2,080,96
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	2,301,7
Fire Association of Philadelphia	4,250,56
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford	4,709,92
Imperial Ins. Co. of London	6,727,00
Guardian Ins. Co. of London	1,266,19
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	960,42
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	802,442
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5,383,17
Queen Ins. Co. of London	1,978,06
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	6,496,18
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co of Edinburgh	5,322,06
Northern Assurance Co. of London	5,358,81
Phenix Assurance Co. of London	1,887,17

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Architect & Builder,
Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.
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Prepared Coke.
An excellent Summer fuel,
Kindles quickly and
Makes an intense fire,
Especially good for open grates.
Cleanly, convenient and economical
Delivered anywhere within the compact part of the city.
Leave orders at either office
181 THAMES ST.
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THIS IS THE SEASON
When you can secure especial bargains in the common or unprepared coke when taken in quantities of one hundred bushels or upwards at the Works. For terms, apply at either office.
THE NEWPORT
Gas Light Co.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH
Is quickly absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

IT WILL CURE COLD IN HEAD
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cts. at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

Artistic Beauty and Permanance
are the desirable qualities combined in
"Mezzo-Tints."
We have a large collection on exhibition at the Studio, and invite you to call and see them.
Particular attention paid to Children's Portraits.
F. H. CHILD.
342 THAMES STREET.

To Prevent Cold Feet.
Plunge the feet into cold water rub briskly and quickly, put on your stockings and shoes, is a formula which if followed will cure you against cold extremities when you go out.

WIND MILL
FOR SALE AT
Jamestown, R. I.
This mill is in good order, story-and-a-half house; new stable and about three-quarters of an acre of land. A good living can be had from this property and something laid by. Land near by could be leased if desired for farming.
DANIEL WATSON,
239 Thames Street,
NEWPORT, R. I.

FARM BUILDINGS
INSURED AGAINST FIRE,
At Lowest Rates—Strong Companies.
Whipple & Son,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance,
28 Bellevue Avenue.
11-17

Water.
ALL PERSONS, desirous of having water introduced into their residences or places of business, should make application at the office, Marlboro' street, near Thames.
Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Treasurer.

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20 BROADWAY,
NEAR STATE HOUSE.
We are Making a Specialty of
VIRGINIA OYSTERS
IN EVERY STYLE.
Table Board
BY THE WEEK.
D. B. ALLEN,
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Quinine Whiskey
Prevents and Cures a Cold.
Strongest tonic known. Sold in all the principal saloons in Newport.
T. J. LYON, Agent.

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No American newspaper surpasses the NEW YORK TIMES for the scope and accuracy of its world-wide news. Arrivals at Newport and other leading resorts a daily and Sunday feature.
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Cake,
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STRICTLY FIRST CLASS and FRESH EVERY DAY.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, '96

The Cuban question, which has had so large a share of the present Congress' eloquence, is rapidly approaching its solution.

The Chicago and Cotton States Exposition, as it has been named, will open in Chicago during the present year and run three months.

For the Republican party to have a dyed-in-the-wool silverite as chairman of its National Committee does seem a little inconsistent, that's a fact.

It would be nothing strange if the United States were soon minus a lot of senators. They seem so enthusiastic in the cause of Cuba, that they may yet enlist as insurgents.

There was a lot of mighty fine talk at that Democratic banquet in Providence Monday night. Noble sentiments were heard on every side. "When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be."

"Bill" Nye is dead and the country mourns as for a personal friend. Undoubtedly no man's writings and sayings are more familiar to the majority of people on the face of the earth than those of "Bill."

The latest news from Constantinople tells us that the Turks are still prosecuting their bloody work. Among the more recent acts of atrocity is recorded the killing of 150 Armenians for refusing to accept Islam.

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, says the N. Y. Sun, is the political manager of the Republican party in the Senate and is regarded as the most influential man, all things considered, on the Republican side of the chamber.

Everybody will be pleased that the official investigators have exonerated the captain of the St. Paul from all blame for the recent stranding of his vessel. He had suffered sufficiently to make this decision most welcome to him.

The fate of the House bill in the Senate Tuesday precludes all possibility of any tariff legislation being accomplished by the present Congress. Senator Frye's motion for a further consideration of the measure, was voted down 33 to 22 and, according to that gentleman, the bill is now "as dead as Julius Cæsar."

This is the opinion of the N. Y. Sun: "The paralysis which has been creeping on the Democratic organization, and upon its highest men particularly, has reached its climax with the spectacle of Mr. Cleveland, as President, silently permitting his officeholders and Mugwump worshippers to threaten his nomination for a third term."

The New York Yacht Club, at its adjourned meeting Thursday evening, voted to strike Lord Dunraven's name from the list of honorary members of the club. There was only one dissenting vote, and when the result was announced it was greeted with an enthusiastic approval that has since found a distinct echo in every American heart.

Governor Altgeld thus expresses his views upon Secretary Olney's candidacy: "Inasmuch as Mr. Olney has never come any nearer to the Democratic fold than to play hide and seek in a Mugwump alley, and inasmuch as the great trusts have not yet driven him out of their rear yard, his chances should be very good, especially in the light of the last three Democratic conventions."

News comes from Constantinople that Miss Barton and the Red Cross agents are not going to Zeitoun, but that through them assistance can be sent to that place. At the same time it is telegraphed from London that the Sultan has positively refused to allow the Red Cross agents to send any assistance to that city. It may be possible to reconcile the two statements, but how it is to be done is not clear.

The latest census bulletin, issued under date of Feb. 24. gives a color and race tabulation of the population of the State as follows: Whites, 376,531—183,727 males and 192,804 females; Colored, 7,928—3,652 males and 4,276 females; Indians, 168—80 males and 88 females; Chinese 122 and Japanese 9, all males. Of the above Newport county is credited with 29,041 whites, 1,999 colored, 10 Indians, 5 Chinese and 7 Japanese, as follows; Newport 19,880 whites, 1,637 colored, 8 Indians, 5 Chinese and 7 Japanese; Jamestown, 735 whites, 77 colored and 1 Indian; Little Compton, 1,098 whites, 17 colored and 1 Indian; Middletown, 1,358 whites and 60 colored; New Shoreham, 1,274 whites and 29 colored; Portsmouth 1,766 whites and 67 colored; Tiverton, 2,930 whites and 25 colored.

The recall and subsequent dismissal of Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth from the leadership of the Salvation Army in this country is creating a public interest that is somewhat surprising, considering the low estimate in which this sect was so recently held. This change of public sentiment, as voiced by the prominent Christian workers of our larger cities, irrespective of creeds, must, however, be taken as proof that the Salvationists are doing good work and any change in the army management which threatens to retard that work should be universally regretted. Mr. Booth has become a naturalized citizen of the United States since being located here and his dismissal means returning the American Army to English management, which, of itself, would be an objection with most of the members even if Mr. and Mrs. Booth were less popular.

Disposed to Save Itself.

The fever in the Salvation Army rises higher and higher. An order from London for Eva Booth to take command instead of her brother, who has been deposed, has roused universal indignation in the ranks of the American part of the Army, indignation that manifested itself in refusing to receive a communication from her and slamming the door in her messenger's face, while representative Salvationists insist that the English claimants to rule will have to retire. Thus far the orders from England do seem to amount, in spirit, to a kind of burlesque copy of George III. and his ministry a century and a quarter ago. General Booth, the "boss" of the Army, will soon be back in England from India, and he may disavow what has been attempted in this country. If he does, he may patch up a kind of peace, but if he undertakes to continue the Army in this country purely as a subordinate branch of an English concern, he may as well say good-bye to it at once. So far as the United States is concerned it will have "home rule" or it will cease to be. This is not a part of the British Empire.

The Drayton Case Not Settled.

In speaking of the Coleman-Drayton suit recently, R. V. Lindabury, counsel for Mrs. Drayton, is credited with saying that instead of the case having been dropped or privately settled it is further than ever from a settlement and that there can be no settlement except a judicial one. He says the character of his client has been attacked in court by her husband and therefore she cannot afford to settle the case without proving the allegations made against her untrue.

Mr. Lindabury will set up a complete denial of the allegations made against Mrs. Drayton.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Simeon Hazard has sold for Joseph T. Jones and wife to Elizabeth W. Durfee and Almira G. Bashford a lot of land on Broadway containing 5360 sq., feet. This lot measures 40 feet on Broadway, 134 ft. on land formerly of Caroline S. Wilson, 40 feet on land of John Gibson, and 134 feet on land now on late of Joshua L. Brown.

Andrew Johnson and wife have sold to William T. Burrow and wife of Saylesville the estate on Dresser street and Cliff avenue, containing 7,915 square feet, with a dwelling-house.

DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for Mr. E. R. Wharton his villa on Ledge road and the Cliffs, known as "Land's End," to Mr. J. B. Wolfe of New York, for the coming season.

Newport vs. Pawtuckets.

During this week athletic contests have been in order at the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association in order to select a pentathlon team to meet that of the Pawtucket Association on March 12. The five members attaining the highest averages were chosen and the next highest was selected as substitute. The coming all-around indoor test will consist of ten events, with a maximum of 30 points for each event, or 300 for the contest. These events shall be, free exercise, calisthenics, parallel bars, side horse, horizontal bar (high or low), one-quarter mile potato race, three standing broad jumps, high jump, long horse and pole vault. The Newport team will be composed of P. L. Bailey, T. L Freeborne, W. P. Bradley, C. T. Holm and W. H. Ackerman with G. B. Reynolds, Jr., substitute.

Rhode Island News.

Jesse Tacry, Sr., and Jesse Tacry, Jr., were instantly killed at their home in a suburb of Providence Tuesday by attempting to move a telephone wire which had fallen down in their yard and become crossed by an electric light wire. Mrs. Tacry and a younger son were watching the two men when the accident occurred.

A committee, consisting of two aldermen, two councilmen, and two citizens to be named by the mayor, has been appointed to draw up a new charter for Providence.

At a largely attended meeting of Westerly citizens Monday evening it was decided to establish in that town a Unitarian church to be known as "The Church of Our Father" and the church officers and committees were elected.

To Build a Big Ferris Wheel.

The Phœnix Iron Works, of Phœnixville, Penn., has contracted to build for Percy G. Williams, of the Bergen Beach Company, a Ferris wheel, which will be 200 feet high, and will be constructed entirely of steel. It will weigh about one hundred tons, and will be lighted by 500 incandescent electric lights. There will be fourteen cars on the wheel, each with a seating capacity for sixteen people. The foundation for the wheel will be carried down to bedrock, and this part of the work alone will cost, it is estimated, $5,000. The new wheel will probably be completed and in operation by May 15 next.

Tomorrow, Sunday, March 1st, 1896, The Boston Herald will issue to its subscribers one of the finest miniature Opera Houses ever produced. A series of plays will be given on the succeeding Sundays. The first play, which will accompany the Opera House tomorrow, will be "The Mikado." This pleasing addition to this already attractive sheet will be highly appreciated by the readers of the Herald.

Charles H. Goodspeed, a brakeman on a frieght train, was killed at East Greenwich early Tuesday morning

Mrs. David B. Allen has returned from a visit to friends in the South

The "Old Folks" at Mr. Coggeshall's Shop.

The Newport Herald of Wednesday contained the following as a contribution from one of its correspondents and because of its excellence and the pleasant memories which it is sure to recall to many of our readers we take the liberty of "clipping" it:

Did ye ever git' the singin' up to William Coggeshall's shop?
If you'd been passin' by that way, you'd surely hed to stop,
For the sound of it was powerful, a' comin' out the door
When they was singin' some old hymn they'd sung in days of yore.

Old Deacon Marsh, he set the pitch and allers beat the time,
And Uncle Jimmy Horswell, with his voice as clear's a chime,
He was the leadin' treble, n' I tell ye now, I ain't
At no time heered his ekal at "Greenville" or "Complaint."

Coggeshall he sang the tenor, n' Ross Alger took the bass
And in the fugues 'twas nip and tuck which one would win the race.
But at the end, where all the notes together come, the boys
Would all put in an' help 'em till your ears nigh split with noise.

Then there was dear old Deacons Greene and William played the flutes,
'Twas good to hear 'em as they blowed them quaint and curious toots,
Rogers he fiddled too, and French would on the organ play
And Wood's bass viol came in fine in playin' "haste away."

There was many others used to go Friday afternoons,
But them that I have mentioned was the ones that knowed the tunes.
They'd sung 'em year in an' year out until they'd got by heart
The things of which t'would take me weeks to learn a simple part.

For it wa'nt much in the old time like what it is today;
The men that writ the music then had suthin more to say
Than these 'ere modern fellers with their Gospel Hymns an' such;
And "Come my Beloved" ain't no kin to "Hold the Fort"—not much!

I believe that all the older men to their long home hev gone
Where, the Book tells us, all shall make sweet music round the Throne.
Though if they meet together there when sing in' hymns of praise
I doubt if it sounds better than it did in them old days.

I've heerd yer choral S'cities, yer high-priced choirs too,
I'm gettin' old an' rather deaf—my journey's almost through,
But I wish that I could hear once more, before my breath shall stop
Old "Coronation" as 'twas sung in William Coggeshall's shop.

The committee appointed by Washington Commandery No, 4, K. T., to prepare for its Easter ball consists of Arthur B. Commerford, chairman; Henry O. Stevens, secretary and treasurer; Joseph W. Sampson, David Stevens, William B. Scott, Sidney B. Gladding, Harry M. Spooner, James M. Bryer, John W. Gibson, Thatcher T. Bowler, George E. Vernon, Edward P. Therien, B. H. Richards, William E. Mumford, Edward G. Hayward, Harry M. Wilson and W. J. Cozzens.

Reports from Connecticut manufacturing centers are not encouraging. Many establishments are curtailing in every way possible, and some are shutting down. J. B. Sargent & Co.'s factory at New Haven, employing 2,000 men, has gone on to an eight-hour schedule, and the Rockville woolen industries are seriously affected.

Commodore Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., commanding the European naval station is promoted to Rear Admiral through Admiral Carpenter's retirement, and Medical Inspector Thomas N. Penrose becomes a Medical Director through the retirement of Mr. Wales.

William P. Denman, Supreme Deputy, has presented to Gen. Burnside Assembly, No. 64 Royal Society of Good Fellows, a steel engraving of Gen. A. E. Burnside, for whom the assembly is named.

The barge Star of the East, which went ashore off Point Judith during the gale of a week ago, was floated Tuesday night by the Thomas Scott Wrecking Company.

Mr. T. B. Wilkinson attended the semi-annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, Son of St. George, in Woonsocket Thursday.

The City Council committee on the Fifth ward schoolhouse have selected Architect James Findder to prepare plans for the new building.

BLOCK ISLAND.

FAMILY GATHERING. Quite a large surprise party gathered at the residence of Edward Mott, Esq, on the Neck Road last Thursday, the occasion being the 80th anniversary of Mr. Mott's birthday.

There were present, besides himself and wife, his two surviving brothers, Hamilton and Daniel F. Mott, with their wives, his sister Mary A., widow of the late Hiram D. Ball; the following nephews and nieces, Mrs. Pamelia A., widow of the late Chas. W. Willis, and proprietor of Surf Hotel, L. B. Mott, proprietor of the Bay View House, with his wife, Hamilton A. Mott, proprietor of Ocean Cottage, with his wife, R. Ansell Ball, proprietor of Ball's cottage, with his wife, Francis Willis, proprietor of the Sea Side House, with his wife, Hon. N. Ball, proprietor of the Ocean View Hotel, with his wife, Nathan Mott, proprietor of the Adrian House, with his wife, E. S. Payne and wife, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Cornelia Willis, John E. Willis and wife, H. D. Willis and wife, Mrs. Ezra C. Smith, Mrs. John Payne, Jr., and Mrs. J. Eugene Littlefield, an intimate friend.

The venerable man whom all the company had convened to congratulate on his having passed the allotted age of man by an entire decade, besought their common Father to bless to their use the food of which they were to partake when they sat down to dinner, the closing prayer was made by Mr. H. D. Willis, and there was chorus singing led by Mrs. H. A. Mott. The occasion was a most enjoyable one to all, and to none more than to him whom the party had met to honor. He declared that he felt years younger and the fervor with which he spoke, left no doubt of his sincerity.

In closing, the writer desires to add his testimony to the worth of this patriarch and to express a hope that he may, for years to come, remain a living example of the respect with which an unblemished life of four score years may be regarded even when lived apart from wealth or high social station. Such a humble, prayerful, consistent Christian life as this man has lived, always believing the best of every man, speaking evil of none, reconciles me to a calm if somewhat contemptuous contemplation of the myriads of professing christians, whose professions are in name only, and whose lives are a scandal even to the men of the world.

P.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Palatial Train To Florida.

Leaves New York daily at 3 20 p. m. via Pennsylvania & Southern Railway, "Piedmont Air Line." The shore line between New York and Florida. This train is most elegantly furnished in every particular; is composed of Pullman most modern observation, library, compartment sleeping cars and run solid between New York and St. Augustine; also carrying Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars between New York and Tampa and Augusta. The New York and Flordia Short line, since its completion, has done a great deal for Florida; the time has been much shortened, and the facilities now for reaching the South are all that can be asked for. Those going to Florida cannot find a more delightful route than via the picturesque Piedmont Air Line. And be sure and take a side trip to the glorious mountains of Western North Carolina, easily and quickly reached by the New York & Flordia Short Line, Limited—[New York Recorded, Feb. 25, 1896.

Of the 12,958 failures in 1895, reported by Bradstreet, 1,781 are classified as caused by incompetence, 4,305 by lack of capital, 3,320 by disaster, and 1,161 by fraud, leaving only 2,359 to outside minor causes, such as inexperience, unwise credits, failures of others, competition.

The movement for one cent postage gathers strength. There is a deal more need, however, for better service Two cents for carrying a letter is cheap enough, if the letter is carried promptly.

Miss A. L Murray has gone to Wheaton Seminary, at Norton, Mass., to complete her education.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY 1896. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	High water Eve
20 Sat	6 35	5 51	7 14	7 50	8 06
1 Sun	6 34	5 52	8 37	8 34	8 52
2 Mon	6 32	5 53	9 51	9 19	9 40
3 Tues	6 31	5 54	11 9	10 00	10 30
4 Wed	6 29	5 55	morn	10 57	11 24
5 Thurs	6 28	5 56	0 25	11 55	12 00
6 Fri	6 26	5 57	1 33	12 24	1 00

Last Quarter, 6th day, 6h. 23m., morning.
New Moon, 14th day, 5h. 43m., morning
First Quarter, 21d day, 6h. 57m., morning.
Full Moon, 29th day, 9h, 29m., morning.

A. O'D. Taylor.

Real Estate Agent, Newport, R. I.,

Is prepared—as sole agent for the "William B. Chase Farm," off West Road—to let it for a term of years from 25th March next. It is one of the finest farms in Middletown, about 2½ miles from Newport. One excellent house on it for a gentleman's residence, and a second which could be leased by the former. Eighty (80) acres. Apply AT OFFICE, 124 Bellevue Avenue.

DEATHS

In this city, 26th inst., Fletcher Wilson, in the 79th year of his age.

In this city, 23d inst., Mary S., wife of T. Mumford Seabury.

In this city, 21st inst., Thomas Cooney, aged 32 years.

In Dresden, Germany, 13d inst., Louise Kleinstuech, mother of Mrs. J. R. Leslie of this city.

In Tiverton, 27th, Hazel Emma, daughter of George E and Laura A. Hitt, aged 1 year, 1 month and 27 days.

In Morgan Park, Ill., 19th inst., Carleton Bronson, son of Isaac B. and Ellen W. Burgess aged 10 months and 14 days.

In Fall River, 23d inst., Richard Lemonyon, in his 56th year

In Tiverton, 22d inst., Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Ormerod, in her 33d year.

In Boston 24th inst., Mary A., wife of C. H. Harney and daughter of W. R. and Ellen C. Cornell, in her 30th year.

In Providence, 26th inst., Everett R. Osgood, 65; 22d, Mercy, widow of Edward Lawton, 93; 22d, Colonel Hugo Hamill, 68; 23d, Jeremiah O. Kuches, 68.

In Johnston 25th inst., William Manchester Smith, in his 88th year.

In Wickford, 21st inst, Nicholas N. Spink, in his 88th year.

SIMEON HAZARD.

FOR SALE—Farms in Middletown, Portsmouth and Jamestown, at prices ranging from $1,600 to $12,000. List on application stating what is wanted.

FOR RENT—Two cottages in Newport, one at $10 and the other at $12 per month including city water.

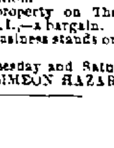
FOR RENT—A nice blacksmith's forge, cottage and private stable in Newport, $200 per annum.

FOR RENT—About 12 acres of grass land and garden land near One Mile corner; full particulars on application.

FOR SALE—A corner property on Thames street, in Newport, R.I.—a bargain. One of the few available business stands on the market today.

Open on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. SIMEON HAZARD.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Sec. Carlisle Criticised, Both Politically and Financially—Speaker Reed Sits on all Lobbyists.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

WASHINGTON. Feb. 24th, 1896.

Secretary Carlisle has furnished the silver democrats with a wedge that will be used to split the democratic party at the Chicago convention. This wedge was Mr. Carlisle's letter declining to ask the anti-silver democrats in the Kentucky legislature to vote for Blackburn for Senator, and saying in effect that he thought a minority justified in refusing to sacrifice their belief in the interests of party harmony. It is thought by some that this letter was deliberately planned and written as the first step towards a bolt on the part of the administration democrats, should the silver democrats control the Chicago convention, but if that be correct those administration democrats who have been working so hard to get the silver democrats to commit themselves in advance to the support of the candidate and platform of the Chicago convention were not taken into Secretary Carlisle's confidence. His letter has undone all their work, and the silver democrats are now saying among themselves that they will be justified in bolting the convention if they can't control it, and some of them have gone so far as to announce their intention of doing so. Mr. Carlisle's letter is taken to mean that the administration men intend to bolt if they don't control the convention. So the split seems inevitable.

Senator Carter will this week call up his motion to recommit the tariff bill to the finance committee, and will make a speech explaining why he voted against taking up the bill the other day. It is expected that the three other republican Senators who voted against consideration of the bill will also make speeches on the same lines. Whether Senator Carter's motion will be carried will probably depend upon the attitude of the populist Senators, which at this time appears to be doubtful, as the votes of the other senators can be pretty accurately predicted.

There are numerous members of both House and Senate who are of the opinion that Secretary Carlisle placed himself in a position that is almost, if not quite, criminal, when he sold the Morgan syndicate the bonds upon which the original bidders failed to make the first payment at the stipulated time, at a price just six cents on the dollar less than they could have been sold for in the open market, and some who think Congress should probe this favorism to the bottom. Among the last is Representative Colson, of Kentucky, who has offered a resolution providing for an investigation by a select committee of five, and Representative Barrett, of Mass., who has openly denounced the action of Secretary Carlisle. The conservative members of Congress are loth to authorize an investigation, because of the fear that a Treasury scandal might be productive of much more harm to the country than its exposure could possibly do good.

Notwithstanding the abuse showered upon the republicans of North Carolina by the democrats of that and other states for having made that combination with the populists which resulted in wresting the state from democratic control and in the election of two United States Senators, one a populist and the other a republican, the democratic leaders of North Carolina are now trying to entice the populists to combine with them against the republicans. A number of prominent democrats from that state are now in Washington conferring with Senator Marion Butler, and Dr. Mott, who is in charge of the silver party's campaign, the North Carolina populist leaders. Free silver and white supremacy are advanced by these democrats as the foundation stones of the proposed new deal.

Ex-Congressman McDuffie, of Alabama, is enthusiastic over Republican prospects in that state. He said: "All elements will be united in Alabama this year to defeat the organized democracy. The fusion will consist of the republicans and populists, under the banner of fair elections and protection to home industries, and there will be no disaffection in our ranks. This will be the first good chance the republicans have had to do anything in state politics in twenty years or more, and we propose to take advantage of the opportunity. The presidential electors will be equally divided between the populists and the republicans."

Speaker Reed has succeeded in keeping the ex-members of Congress, who are engaged in lobbying, off the floor of the House to a greater extent than has ever before been done. The rules give ex-members of both branches of Congress the privilege of the floor, but the rules also say that this privilege can only be enjoyed by those who are not interested in legislation. Early in the present session Speaker Reed instructed the doorkeepers of the House to admit no ex member not provided with a pass signed by the Speaker, and to send all who applied for admission without a pass, to him. He has only issued passes to the ex members who convinced him that they were not lobbyists.

Foster's Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1896, by W. T. Foster.

ST JOSEPH, MO., FEB. 29 —My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 29th to March 5th and the next will reach the Pacific coast about March 5th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 6th, great central valleys 7th to 9th, eastern states 10th.

The warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about March 5th, great central valleys 7th, eastern states 9th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about March 8th, great central valleys 10th, eastern states 12th.

The third disturbance of March will be of unusual force and importance and will probably cause tornadoes in some of the southern states.

This disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about the 12th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 13th, great central valleys 14th to 16th, eastern states 17th.

This storm, including the low and its counterpart high, following, will take a southern route and in some of the southern states serious results from killing frost are probable.

I give special warning of a blizzard in the upper Missouri valleys not far from March 16th. By Missouri valleys, I mean all all the country drained by the Missouri river and its tributaries.

The effect of this storm will be felt in every part of the United States but its central path will probably lie west of the Missouri river, through the Indian Territory and thence eastward through the southern states with rains and cold weather on the north side of its track.

The warm wave preceding the last named storm will cross the west of Rockies country about 12th, great central valleys 14th, eastern states 16th. Following the low or warm wave will be a cold wave or high and it will cross the west of Rockies country about 15th great central valleys 17th, eastern states 18th.

He Got The Message.

An experienced telegraph operator can from listening to the sounds understand a message on one kind of telegraph instrument without seeing it at all. One day an inspector walked into an office and began to question the clerk in charge. Suddenly a message began to arrive, and the clerk sat down to write it. The message was as follows.

"Look out for squalls. The inspector is somewhere on the line and will be poking his nose in everywhere."

The inspector smiled as he listened to the message, while the poor clerk looked quite helpless. His superior, however, went to the instrument and sent back the answer "Too late. He has already poked his nose in here."—[Pearson's Weekly.

A workman in a limestone quarry at Maquoketa, Iowa, the other day found imbedded in the rock, twenty-five feet below the surface, a fly. The fossil is perfect. The feelers and legs and delicate wings, as well as the body, are as complete as when the insect alighted and stuck in the ooze away back in the upper silurian period ages ago.

"Instead of colds coming from atmospheric changes, as people generally suppose," says a noted physician, "they generally originate, in my opinion by breathing impure air. Ninety-nine per cent. of what are termed colds are nothing more nor less than the poisoning of the mucous membrane by bad air."

Stockbridge Manures

—AND—

Bowker R. I. Potato Manure.

CHITTENDEN'S FERTILIZERS.

Grass Seeds.

Seed Potatoes.

Early Rose, Early Northers, New Queens, Pearl of Savoys and Early Hebrons. These Seed Potatoes are of extra quality. I guarantee them as good as any that will be offered.

A. A. BARKER,

162 & 164

BROADWAY,

Schreier's

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

THE LEADING HOUSE.

Great Clearing Sale.

IN ORDER TO Clean Out THE Balance of Our Winter Stock we have reduced PRICES BELOW COST.

ELEGANT TRIMMED Hats & Toques at half price.

Specialties for Evening Wear in Flowers and Ornaments.

Opera TOQUES

GOOD NEWS FOR WOMEN

A Discovery Which Cannot Be Estimated in Dollars and Cents.

To women who are not well, and tired of the useless, nauseating taking of drugs, Dr. Sanden of New York wishes to announce that he has just issued a neat illustrated little book fully explaining how they can treat and cure themselves at home by electricity. The treatment is so common-sense that it does not admit of failure, and every woman suffering female weakness, rheumatism, lumbago, kidney or stomach complaints, etc., does herself an injustice by not investigating it. The book holds out no false inducements, but gives scores of plain references in every State who have been cured after all other treatments failed. It is free by mail, upon application. Address DR. SANDEN, 826 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.

BILL NYE DEAD.

Famous Humorist Succumbs to an Attack of Apoplexy.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 21.—Edgar W. Nye, the "Bill" Nye of the world of humor, whose writings have made the world laugh, died Saturday at his home at Buck Shoals, eight miles south of Asheville. The immediate cause of death was apoplexy.

The Last Sad Rites.

CHICOPEE, Mass., Feb. 27.—The funeral of ex-Governor George D. Robinson was held in this city yesterday. The whole city was in mourning, flags were at half staff, business was nearly at a standstill, and all united in showing their love for the dead. Most of the big manufacturing concerns were shut up all the afternoon. The stores were closed during the funeral and the schools had but one session. The exercises throughout were very simple, in accordance with the wish of the family. Besides floral offerings from the city and immediate friends, many tributes were given. A short service was held at the house at 1:30 o'clock. The casket was then taken to the church, where an opportunity was given to view the body, as it lay in state. There was no change apparent in the features of ex-Governor Robinson, and the sight of his face moved many of his old friends to tears.

The Booths Out.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Commander Ballington Booth and Mrs. Booth left the national headquarters of the Salvation Army last night for good. Mrs. Booth said she would send after her few remaining belongings today, but that she herself would not return to the office. Mr. Booth said that they would turn over all affairs to his successor, and that they should consult leading citizens to learn how best the interests of the American people may be conserved in the matter of disposing of some of the army property of which he was acting as trustee.

Olney's Boom Launched.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—For President of the United States, Richard Olney of Massachusetts. That is the voice of the Massachusetts Democracy, as spoken by Mayor Quincy. The boom was launched at a dinner given jointly by the Democratic state committee and the Young Men's Democratic club at the Exchange club. There seemed to be no studied intention to make it an Olney dinner, but as speaker after speaker mentioned his name it was greeted with great applause.

Father and Son's Awful Fate.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 25.—Jesse Tracey, aged 45, and his son, aged 17, employed at the British Hosiery company's mills at Thornton, were killed yesterday by taking hold of a live wire that had become crossed with a trolley wire. The men ascended a pole to remove the telephone wire, and the elder Tracey grasped the wire and died almost instantly. The son also grabbed the wire, sustaining a fatal shock. The senior Tracey leaves a widow and four children.

Gaulin In Nashua Again.

NASHUA, N. H., Feb. 25.—The police officers sent after Gustave Gaulin, who is wanted for uttering a forged check and getting it cashed, arrived here from Effingham, Ills., last night, with Gaulin. The prisoner's father is a wealthy Providence man. When Gaulin went away a girl from Lowell, Mass., accompanied him, but she left him in Chicago.

May Return at Old Schedule.

SACO, Me., Feb. 27.—The striking weavers of the York corporation were notified yesterday by Agent Page that the mills will start up next Monday at the usual hour. The striking operatives will hold a meeting tomorrow, when it will be decided whether or not they will return. The agent has made no concessions to the strikers, and if they return it will be under the old schedule.

Hard Pushed For Cash.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 27.—The Bangor [illegible] company, which operates the [illegible] mills at Basin Mills, Orono, [illegible] yesterday. This week [illegible] the employes [illegible] weeks' pay due them, [illegible] and it was found necessary to make an assignment. The amounts of liabilities and assets are unknown

THE WEEK'S NEWS

Saturday, Feb. 22.

Death of Governor Robinson expected at any moment——Defaulter Foster of Concord N. H., arraigned on two counts of embezzlement and pleads not guilty——New England Armenian relief committee voted to forward more funds to Clara Barton——Bradstreet's reports no radical improvement in general trade——Treasury gold reserve intact for the first time since Sept. 7, 1895——Yale faculty said to be slightly opposed to the Henley regatta scheme——Chancellor von Hohenlohe surprised enemies by eulogizing ex-Chancellor Bismarck——British government approves the course pursued by British South African company——Netherlands Railway company must pay $5,000,000 at least for the damage done by the dynamite explosion near Johannesburg——Frederic R. Coudert thinks that President Cleveland might consent, under certain conditions, to become a candidate for a third term——Rev. F. W. Pelly, ex-principal of St. John's college at Q'Appelle, Can., and pastor of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, resigned, and will accept the Roman Catholic faith——Martinez Campos, late captain general of Cuba, declined the membership offered him in the Spanish supreme military council——The ice business on the Kennebec river received a setback, as work on stacks in process of construction has been discontinued——Schooner Eben H. King ran ashore on Canal flat, off Vineyard Haven, Mass., where she now lies——United States Marshal Campbell placed Postmaster H. L. Paquette of West Rumney, N. H., under arrest for alleged connection with a lottery——Executive committee of the International League of Press clubs decided to hold the next convention at Buffalo on July 20——Plans for torpedo boats Nos. 6 and 7, being constructed at the Herreshoff works, changed, and three feet added to the length of each boat, making their entire length 175 feet——Oliver Becker, 30 years of age, instantly killed, and his father, aged 65, fatally injured at Boston Run colliery, Ashland, Pa.

Sunday, Feb. 23.

Death of ex-Governor George D. Robinson of Massachusetts——Suicide of ex-Congressman Harter of Ohio——Olney's boom for president launched by Democrats at Boston——Defaulter Foster of Concord, N. H., held in $31,000 bail——Incendiary fire at the Brighton (Mass.) abattoir caused $40,000 damage——Joseph Askoy, a Boston and Maine engineer, killed at Somerville, Mass——Governor General Weyler claims several victories over Cuban insurgents——Reed said to be losing and Quay said to be gaining ground in the south——Roosevelt declares himself for Morton for president——Cabinet crisis in Italy impending——Romulus Gay, New Haven's eccentric hermit, dead——Professor Edison forced the cathode rays through an eight-inch plank——Professor Holden of Lick observatory of the opinion that Perrine's comet will not strike the earth——H. D. Sisson of Pittsfield elected division commander of the Massachusetts Sons of Veterans——Frank White crushed to death by a ferryboat at Chelsea, Mass——Confederate museum opened at Richmond in the old Davis mansion, with a brilliant program——Republicans of Rutland, Vt., nominated John W. Stearns for mayor——Hanford Weiner Edson, instructor of rhetoric and elocution at Williams college, has become insane——Colonel Hugh Hamill died at Providence. He was the first person to organize a company of Irish-Americans to represent Rhode Island in the Civil War——Edgar Willis Nye, better known as Bill Nye, died at Buck Shoals, N. C., from a stroke of apoplexy——Mrs. Nannie Field, wife of Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant, died at Pés-Maritimes, France——Dora M., 2-year-old daughter of Royal M. Stetson, of Fitchburg, Mass., ate 15 tablets which she mistook for candy. Each tablet contained a quarter of a grain of strychnine. The child died in great agony——A number of prominent Providence business men formed the Commercial Steamship company, to do a freight transportation business in opposition to the Consolidated company.

Monday, Feb. 24.

Secretary of State Olney's candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination launched at Boston——Firebugs at work again in Somerville and Brighton, Mass——Mrs. Florence Maybrick soon to be liberated from Woking prison——Dr. Hunter, the Republican nominee for United States senator in Kentucky, withdraws——Gomez and Maceo evaded the Spanish troops massed about Jaruco——Rhode Island spinners to be more thoroughly organized——Garment workers call for a revolution in the clothing trade——Rear Admiral Ammen repudiates the ram Katahdin——People of Zeitoun facing starvation——Turkish officials at Oorfa saved life of an American woman missionary——Mrs. Clara Valois, accused of murder, returned to Rhode Island to submit to arrest——General strike of lithographic artists ordered——Dr. Jameson and his band of raiders arrived in England——Russia has no intention of acquiring Korea——Death of Judge Robert H. Cochran of Toledo——Frank Slavin challenges Fitzsimmons——Full amount of Concord (N. H.) embezzlement larger than at first reported——Jasnogrodsky won the New York state chess championship——Death of George Davis, at one time attorney general of the Confederate states——Adolph Landenburg, a New York banker, lost overboard at sea——Man registering as "H. J. Gunn, Boston," committed suicide in a Jersey City hotel——Gift of $5,000 for Radcliffe college——Lynn (Mass.) theater crowded at a meeting to raise funds for the relief of the Armenians——Malden (Mass.) dogs must be muzzled or shot.

Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Old Deacon house at Boston practically destroyed by fire——Bond payments likely to raise the gold reserve to $[illegible]——New colonial society formed in New York——Eva Booth placed temporarily in charge of the Salvation Army——General Pelloux placed in command of Italian forces in Abyssinia——Uprising against President Zelaya in Nicaragua——Death of Henry Chandler Bowen of Brooklyn, editor of The Independent——Defaulting Tax Collector Foster of Concord, N. H., deposed——Students of Monmouth college, Illinois, engaged in a terrible encounter. Two freshmen received fatal injuries——Case of smallpox discovered in Waltham, Mass——"Dynamite" Adams and his alleged pal, Stevens, held to $1,000 in Newton (Mass.) police court——Postmaster of Thornton, R. I., sued for alienating the affections of a mill employe's wife——Concord (N. H.) mayor informs city government that he shall enforce the liquor laws——Assistant teachers of Boston high and Latin schools petitioned for an increase in salaries——Five hundred New York lithographers on strike——General Weyler reports victories in small engagements——Abyssinians [illegible] with Italian troops——Boston Armenian fund now amounts to more than $[illegible]——Party of Americans going to Venezuela gold fields——Ex-President Harrison to write more magazine articles this year——Thousands of prospectors waiting to enter the Colville Indian reservation——China may default the second instalment of the war indemnity due to Japan——Funeral services over the body of Theodore Runyon held at Newark, N. J.——General Walker reports a strong opposition to a "Blue and Gray" parade in New York——Professor William Channing Russel, formerly connected with Cornell university, is dead——Anti-machine Republicans of New York sent a circular calling on all good Republicans to join an organization——Commander Ballington Booth says he has decided not to relinquish command of the Salvation Army in this country——State insurance commissioner of Ohio issued an order debarring Massachusetts mutual companies from doing business in that state as a retaliatory measure.

Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Dr. Jameson and comrades arraigned in London and held under bail——Bitter denunciation of England by a Transvaal political organization——Armed conflicts between French and Brazilians on disputed territory——Trial of the officers of the Danish steamer Horsa begun——Boston school board favors passage by the legislature of an act prohibiting the distribution of cigaret pictures——Business men's association to be formed in Marblehead, Mass., for purpose of developing its industries——Blacksmith Newell tries his healing powers on a crowd of sufferers at Greenfield, Mass——Cargo of Egyptian sugar landed in New York——Wildcat shot in the woods at West Dedham, Mass——Fresh massacres in eight points of Armenia reported——All the liquor licenses granted in New Bedford, Mass., may be invalidated——Political association of Rustenburg, Transvaal, declares its hostility to England——Second Adventists held a midwinter "prophetic convention" at Boston——Ten dogs killed at Newton, Mass., as a result of the dog-muzzling order——Sir Frederick Pollock's statement of the British case in the Venezuela dispute not quite ready——Indiscreet denunciation of the sultan by the American press makes Miss Barton's work harder——Philadelphia firm given the contract to supply cars for the Cape Town Tramway company.

Thursday, Feb. 27.

Funeral of ex-Governor Robinson at Chicopee, Mass., attended by a large state delegation——Ernest Whittaker, 18 years old, arrested at Providence, charged with manslaughter in causing Eugenia B. Reynolds' death——Compromise believed to be in sight between Great Britain and Venezuela——Gates of York mills, Saco, Me., will be opened to strikers next Monday——Grand Army commander-in-chief disapproves of "the blue and the gray" parade——The Bangor Pulp and Paper company, with mills at Basin Mills, Me., assigned——Death of Arsene Houssaye, the celebrated French litterateur——Somerville (Mass.) aldermen refuse to order the dog-muzzling law enforced——Man died in New York from the bite of a cat——Direct, the famous stallion, sold for $8250 in New York——Major and Mrs. Glen of the Salvation Army in New York resigned——Joseph Cook, the lecturer, slowly regaining his health——Verdict for defendant in the Bartlett-Bigelow case at Boston——Steamer load of negroes to sail from Savannah for Liberia——United States Leather company not to pay dividend on preferred stock for the present——Henry J. Gunn, who committed suicide in Jersey City, murdered his father in Plymouth, Mass., in 1879——Adam Brooks arrested at Fall River, Mass., for assaulting three little girls——Two children burned to death in Brooklyn——Bourke Cockran denies that he intends to enter a monastic order——Wife of Rev. J. D. Fulton died at Somerville, Mass——Ontario Conservatives against the Manitoba remedial bill——Brooklyn man says he can build a bicycle boat to cross the Atlantic——French cabinet's fate centered now in the proposed income tax debate——Boston would be given $6,050,000 of the proposed coast defense appropriation——Mark A. Blaisdell, a Boston lawyer, shot himself——President Cleveland will take no action on the question of recognizing Cuba until June——Lloyds fire insurance companies in New York to be prosecuted for doing alleged illegal business——Thomas J. Shryock, Republican, of Baltimore, elected state treasurer of Maryland, to succeed Speyer Jones, Democrat.

Friday, Feb. 28.

Lord Dunraven expelled from membership in the New York Yacht club——Narragansett tribe of Indians voted to push a claim of $1,000,000 against the state of Rhode Island——Granite State Provident association asks Governor Busiel of New Hampshire to obtain prompt decision regarding the company's affairs——Five thousand garment workers struck in Baltimore——Death of Lewis J. Dudley, president of the Clark school for the deaf, at Northampton, Mass——Death at Florence, Mass., of Hon. Charles Keating Tuckerman——Death of General Madison Miller of St. Louis——Manitoba legislature passed the motion protesting against federal interference with schools——General Clarkson denies that Senator Carter will resign the chairmanship of the national committee——Explosion in a kindling wood plant at Chelsea, Mass. Several injured——Sound money Kentuckians will ask Senator Blackburn to retire——Steve O'Donnell defeated Jim Dwyer at the New Manhattan Athletic club——Old man brutally murdered by a robber at Cobalt, Conn——Rear Admiral Carpenter, U.S.N., retired——Mrs. Sarah Ide of Milford, Mass., is 102 years old today——Mrs. Harry Entwistle of Cranston, R. I., disappeared——Examination shows increase in shortage of Tax Collector Foster of Concord, N. H——Three children burned to death at Rehoboth, Mo——Armstrong will case at New Haven appealed——Mother and two children burned to death at Eureka, S. D——Train wrecker indicted at Utica, N. Y., died a few hours later——Senator Proctor pleads for a coast defense system of fortifications——New Haven road to spend $12,000,000 in improvements——Reports from Louisiana encourage Reed men at Washington——Copy of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" sold in London for $500——Rudolph Spreckels gone to Hawaii to face charges of treason——Whisky trust case to be taken to the United States court of appeals——Number of names dropped from the pension rolls between July 1, 1895, and Jan. 1, 1896, 21,112——Terrible coast storms, exceptionally hot weather and water famine combined cause terrible mortality in Australia.

Think Their Case Is Good.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 28.—The surviving members of the Narragansett tribe of Indians held a "powow" at Charlestown yesterday. It was voted to bring suit against the state of Rhode Island for $1,000,000 as redress for damages incurred by the taking of their land nearly two centuries ago. Legal authorities say the case is good, and similar to the case of the Stockbridge Indians in Massachusetts, where the state settled for nearly $250,000.

Its Hundredth Birthday.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 25.—The Portland Marine society, composed of those shipmasters and others who have made Portland famous as a commercial port for over a century, celebrated its 100th anniversary last night by a banquet at the Falmouth hotel, which was attended by prominent Maine shipowners from all over the state. The society was incorporated by the Massachusetts legislature [illegible].

"Knocks Out All Others."

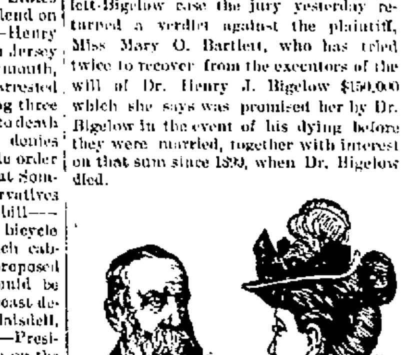
Battle Ax PLUG

The Large Piece and High Grade of "Battle Ax" has injured the sale of other brands of higher prices and smaller pieces. Don't allow the dealer to impose on you by saying they are "just as good" as "Battle Ax," for he is anxious to work off his unsalable stock.

MISS BARTLETT LOSES.

Will Not Get the $150,000 With Interest For Which She Sued.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—In the famous Bartlett-Bigelow case the jury yesterday returned a verdict against the plaintiff, Miss Mary O. Bartlett, who has tried twice to recover from the executors of the will of Dr. Henry J. Bigelow $150,000 which she says was promised her by Dr. Bigelow in the event of his dying before they were married, together with interest on that sum since 1890, when Dr. Bigelow died.



DR. BIGELOW. MISS BARTLETT.

Judge Dunbar stated to the jury that but one of two verdicts could be rendered. Either the plaintiff must be awarded $150,000 with interest from 1890, or the verdict must be for the defense. To bring in a verdict for the plaintiff it must be proved that there was an arrangement of marriage; that Dr. Bigelow agreed to give her $150,000 if she consented to let the engagement remain; that she agreed to read to him, write to him, and that she had carried out her part of the agreement.

IN CONGRESS.

Condensed Report of Proceedings of the Fifty-Fourth Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Representative McCall did a fine piece of work in the house when he succeeded in amending the Indian appropriation bill so as to provide for the continuance of the United States Indian commission, which had been left out of the bill by the committee on Indian affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator Morgan made another installment of his speech on Cuba. The house considered the Indian appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Senator Morrill's motion to take up the Dingley tariff bill was defeated, thus killing and burying the measure. The Indian appropriation and the fur seal industry bills were passed by the house.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Senator Carter's defense of his anti-tariff vote stirred up a financial debate in the senate. Senator Hoar defended New England against unjust charges and overwhelmed Carter with questions that he could not answer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Hitt tried to rush the Cuban resolutions in the house, but a halt was called. The army appropriation bill was passed. Senator Vest made an eloquent plea for the recognition of Cubans as belligerents.

Millions to Be Divided.

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 25.—By the will of Caspar Cronk, who died in Holland in April, 1796, an estate worth $75,000,000 is left to the Cronk family. By a proviso in the will no distribution was to be made until 100 years after. The time of settlement is approaching, and Winston Cronk, a painter, of this city, is the principal heir, he being a direct descendant of Caspar Cronk and of the fourth generation. He, with other heirs residing in Canada, are now arranging to have their interests in the division of the fortune looked after. Cronk has four sons, who reside here.

Suit Arose From Autopsy.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The first suit of its kind was tried in the superior civil court here yesterday, in which Robert C. Kennedy sought to recover $500 damages from Drs. Algernon Coolidge and Perley of Ipswich for violence done his feelings in consequence of an autopsy performed by the defendants on the body of the plaintiff's wife without his consent. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

Makes Excuses For His Action.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 27.—Ernest Whittaker, a drug clerk, was taken into custody yesterday for selling or giving to Eugenia Reynolds, a young woman who died in this city Monday evening by taking an overdose of medicine, an unlabeled bottle containing poison. He says that he gave her the medicine, being an intimate friend of the family, and presumed that his actions were proper.

LAYS ON HANDS.

Blacksmith Newell Said to Perform Great Work.

Man's Paralyzed Legs Cured In Five Minutes—Over a Hundred People Treated In Western Massachusetts.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Feb. 26.—Bradley C. Newell, the village blacksmith of Jacksonville, Vt., whose reported marvelous power for healing by laying on of hands has given him a widespread reputation, came to Greenfield yesterday and is quartered at one of the leading hotels, where he will remain for three days to attempt his cures on all who come to him.

He drove from his home in Vermont to Shelburne Falls, and came from that village to Greenfield on the cars. At Shelburne Falls he treated about 20 people, and on the train he was importuned by passengers to exert his influence upon them.

At the hotel here a crowd of nearly 50 were waiting for Newell, many having come from Springfield, Athol, Northampton and other cities in western Massachusetts. Not a few walked with crutches, and some had to be helped.

All this display was made over a great awkward Yankee blacksmith, who less than a month ago was as unknown to fame as the poorest plodder.

All the afternoon Newell was engaged in treating the patients. For the first time in his career he

Charged $1 For His Services

to those who were able to pay, but last evening he treated about a dozen persons who are in straitened circumstances free of charge.

He treated probably 100 people yesterday, many of them prominent citizens of Franklin county. Some were helped, while others went away disappointed. John Hayden of Athol, a paralytic, was one of the latter, while C. G. Crane of Springfield, whose legs were paralyzed, was cured, apparently, in five minutes, so that he jumped about the room like a young colt.

In an interview last night, Newell said: "I am tired of the notoriety and excitement which attends my efforts, but I came to Greenfield, as I went to Brattleboro, at the earnest solicitation of prominent citizens. Since Aug. 1, 1895, I have treated probably 5,000 people, and many of them say I have helped them, but I know that there are many whom I do not help. That is what I dislike about it. I know people are disappointed when I fail to help them, but it is no fault of mine, for I do not advertise myself or make any boasts.

"I never knew what it was to be tired before. Tonight I am weary. The crowd which follows me is tiresome, and I lose strength by treating folks. I am still at a loss to explain the power which I have. Today I have treated persons afflicted with paralysis, deafness, rheumatism, asthma, heart disease and other ailments, but I don't believe I have helped over half of them.

Murder Most Foul.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 28.—Timothy Parmalee, 76, was found dead yesterday morning in his lonely house on the Cobalt hills. Mr. Parmalee lived alone, his wife having left him several years ago. For some time he had been in feeble health, and Wednesday evening he sent for Dr. Lawson. The physician was unable to visit him until yesterday morning. Upon arriving at the house, the doctor's knock met with no response, and he opened the door, which was not fastened. There on the kitchen floor lay the old man. He had apparently been dead for several hours. His head was horribly battered. The skull was broken in three places; the nose was broken, and the face, head and body were covered with bruises, cuts and contusions. The deed was undoubtedly committed by robbers.

Death of Lewis J. Dudley.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 28.—Lewis J. Dudley, president of the Clark Institute for Deaf Mutes, died yesterday. He was 80 years old, and was born in Enfield, Conn. He graduated from Yale in 1837. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, but gave up the law to open a classical school for boys in Northampton. In 1862 he was elected to the state senate as a Republican. In 1864, '66, '67 and '72 he was a representative to the general court. In 1867 he was elected president of Clark institute.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

GEORGE R. HAZARD, of Newport, R. I., hereby gives notice of his intention to apply to the Court of Probate of said Newport for letters of administration on the estate of

LEWIS LUDLAM HAZARD,

who was domiciled in said Newport and departed therefrom, and left his home there about twenty-one years ago, and who has not been heard from directly or indirectly for the term of seven years and more.

Said Lewis Ludlam Hazard was an American, a sea captain, about five feet ten inches in height, weighed about 160 pounds, wore full beard, sandy hair, had light blue eyes, and would now be about 63 years of age. He left Calcutta in 1875 bound for New York or Boston as master and managing owner of the "Radiant," a merchantman, and nothing has since been heard of vessel or of those on board.

GEORGE R. HAZARD.

Newport, R. I., December 14, 1895—12 21 3m

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Bartholomew Shea, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that he, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Guardian of the person and estate of

LAWRENCE SHEA,

who is represented in said petition as a minor under the age of fourteen years resident of said Newport.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 16th day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

2-29 WM. H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Dennis Shea, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that he, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Guardian of the person and estate of

JOANNA SHEA,

who is represented in said petition as a minor under the age of fourteen years resident of said Newport.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 16th day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

2-29 WM. H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk.

Probate Clerk's Office, Middletown, R. I., February 27, A. D. 1896.

ANNETTE M. ELLIS and others have this day filed in this Office their petition, in writing, to the Court of Probate, of said Middletown, praying that letters of administration on the estate of their father,

WILLIAM PECKHAM,

late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate, may be granted to F. Wayland Smith, or some other suitable person, and application has been made to me to give due notice of the filing and pendency of said petition according to law.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested therein, that said petition will be considered and acted upon, at the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown on Monday, the sixteenth day of March, next, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M.

2-29 ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., February 24, A. D. 1896.

ANNETTE M. ELLIS and others, present to this Court their petition, in writing, representing that

MARY L. WILLIAMS,

a person of full age, resides and has a legal settlement in said Middletown, that she is a person of unsound mind, is wanting in discretion in the management of her affairs and is likely to bring herself to want, and praying that Lyman H. Barker, or some other suitable person be appointed Guardian of the person and estate of said Mary L. Williams.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the 16th day of March next, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

2-29 ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., February 24, A. D. 1896.

ALBERT G. BROWN presents to this Court his petition, in writing, praying that he may be appointed Administrator on the estate of his mother,

SALLY A. BROWN,

widow, late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the 16th day of March next, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

2-29 ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administratrix on the estate of HENRY T. EASTON, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to her, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to her.

MARTHA A. EASTON, Administratrix.

Newport, R. I., February 29th, 1896.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Bartholomew Shea, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that he, or some other suitable person may be appointed Guardian of the person and estate of

MICHAEL SHEA,

who is represented in said petition as a minor under the age of fourteen years resident of said Newport.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 9th day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

2-22 WM. H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk.

NOTICE OF EXECUTRIX.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Executrix of the last will and testament of LORENZO JAMES MARCY, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them to her or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to her.

SARAH ELIZABETH MARCY, Executrix.

Newport, R. I., February 22d, 1896.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., February 17, A. D. 1896.

EDWARD NEWTON, the Guardian of the person and estate of

PHILIP CASWELL,

minor, presents to this Court his second account with said estate and therein prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the 16th day of March next, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

2-22 ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

A FINE PIANO

At a low price is what the public demand. WE HAVE GOT THEM. We will warrant them in every particular, and if not satisfactory refund the money. We sell for cash or on easy payments. Call and see us.

J. H. BARNEY, JR., & CO.,
(Rep. M. Steinert & Sons Co.)
154 Thames Street.

THE BROWN STONE.

We have just received a car load of

Minneapolis Flour Manf'g Co's

DIAMOND MEDAL

It is made at Minneapolis, Minnesota, from the very best quality of

HARD WHEAT

and in order to obtain the best results it requires more kneading than flour made from softer wheat.

Price per barrel - - $4.65

Dry the flour and knead it well and you will have

The Best Bread in the World.

Samples of this Flour given FREE at our store.

P. H. HORGAN,

TELEPHONE. 224 THAMES STREET.

New Advertisements.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the city of Newport, Guardian of the persons and estates of DAVID SPENCER SMOTHERS and EVALINA A. SMOTHERS, minors, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estates to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to her.

ISADORA J. PUGSLEY, Guardian.

Newport, R. I., January 25th, 1896.

HAVING PURCHASED THE

Shop and Good Will

—OF—

Mr. Lewis Skinner, ON FERRY WHARF,

Should be pleased to notify the public that I shall carry on the business in connection with my present stand on Commercial wharf.

ALL HORSESHOEING

—AND—

Jobbing

promptly attended to at either place.

J. B. BACHELLER.

Boots and Shoes.

Our Annual Sale of

SHOP-WORN Boots & Shoes

COMMENCES FEB. 1st, 1896.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,

214 THAMES STREET.

☞ Remember time and place.

SPECIAL

CLEARANCE SALE FOR JANUARY,

Preparatory to taking stock I will sell the following goods REGARDLESS OF COST.

Ginger Snaps,	4 lb for 25c worth 10c lb
Soda Crackers,	4 lb for 25c worth 10c lb
Oyster Crackers,	4 lb for 25c worth 10c lb
Columbia River Salmon,	10c can worth 15c
Table Peaches,	10c can worth 15c
New Maine Sweet Corn,	89c doz. worth $1.25
New White Beans,	40c a peck
Tea, E. B. Oolong or Mixed,	30c lb worth 50c
Coffee, Java and Mocha,	30c lb worth 35c

And a great many other bargains too numerous to mention.

Sugar at Cost.

L. EHRHARDT, JR.,

271 THAMES STREET.

JUST RECEIVED

a large stock of

NECK WEAR

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

In all the new Shapes.

JAMES P. TAYLOR'S,

189 THAMES STREET.

Agent for Rogers, Peet & Co.'s Clothing.

We Are Always Here.

If we sell you jewelry of any kind, and you find anything wrong with it, you know where to come with the complaint. We tell you just what we think the quality is. If you find it different, the loss is ours—not yours. This is true—no matter what you buy.

Watches.

The biggest line in the city and from

$2.50 up.

Table Silver Ware,

New patterns just received. In

SPOONS, FORKS

and small ware.

Novelties

too numerous to mention, at

DENHAM'S,

THE JEWELER, 276 Thames Street.

Miscellaneous.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Already received a nice line of

MEN'S OVERCOATS, MEN'S SUITS, Youths' and Boys' SUITS.

A FULL LINE OF

Winter UNDERWEAR, Neck Ties

—AND—

GLOVES.

Also a full line of the

Latest Styles

—OF—

HATS,

Including the

CELEBRATED Woodrow & Sons' ENGLISH HATS.

JOHN E. SEABURY,

218 & 220 Thames-st.

October 12, 1895.

Flagg's Bargain Store

12 FRANKLIN STREET.

A 50c Doll Carriage for 25c; Doll Carriages 29c; Children's Rockers, 25c; Doll's Bedsteads 40c; Doll's Trunk, 45c; Blackboards, 25c and 40c; Drums, 40c to 60c; Tool Boxes, 25c and 45c; Express Wagons, $1. worth $1.50; Vases, 20c to 50c a pair; "Uncle Sam's Navy, The white Squadron," 6 boats for $1; Air Guns, 85c; Work Baskets, 25c, worth 50c; Work Boxes, 25c; Toilet Cases, 75c and $1; Japanese Noah's Ark Boat, 25c; Brownie Marble Game, 25c, worth 75c; Wagon Blocks, 25c; Albums, $1 and $3; Battle Door, 50c; Hand Bags, 65c; Whips, 20c; Glass Ice Cream sets, 13 pieces, 75c; Music Boxes, 65c; Bay Rum and Florida Water, 25c; Pianos, 25c and 50c; Boats, 50c; Cologne sets, 25c and 50c; Zithers, 50c; Stereoscope and 12 Views, 75c and $1; Magic Lantern, $1.50; Large Bibles, $6, worth $12; Brownie Silver Plated Knife, Fork and Spoon, 25c; Electric Locomotives, 25c; Fancy Cream Pitchers, 20c; Kid Body Dolls, 25c and 35c; Sleeping Dolls, 25c; Talking Dolls, 50c; Large Size Dressed Dolls, 50c and $1; Large Dolls, 30 inches long, 5c; Dolls, 10c and 15c; Accordeons, from 75c to $4; Violins, $3.50 to $15; Crumb Tray and Brush, 25c; Banjos, $3 to $10; Guitars, $3 to $10; Mandolins, $4 to $6; Clocks, $1 to $6; Double Barrel Shot Guns, $5 to $18; Revolvers, $1.50 to $5; Opera Glasses, $2 to $5; Umbrellas, $1 to $3; Jewelry of all kinds, Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Watch Chains, Charms, Silver Plated Ware, prices very low; Gloves, 25c to $2.50; Mittens, 25c and 50c; Underwear, 37c and 50c; Clothing cheap; Thermometer and Barometer combined, 15c; Large Pocket Books, 25c; Boxing Gloves, $1.50 to $4.50; Dumb Bells, Indian Clubs, Bath Brushes, long handle, 25c; Pocket Lamp, 25c; Ladies' and Gent's Hose; Hand Lamp, 10c, 15c and 20c; Sleds, 50c; a 25c box of Writing Paper and Envelopes for 15c; Cashmere Bouquet Soap, 25c, Lubin's Powder, 25c; Tea Pots, 25c, 30c and 35c; Rubber Coats, $2.50 and $3; Boys' and Men's Hats, 25c and 50c; Children's Balls, 10c; a 25 set of Child's China Dishes for 15c, they can't be beat in the city. Come in and see our 5c and 10c counter of Toys, etc. Another consignment of goods will be opened next week. Have you seen the Clown Tongue Racket. We have it; only 10c. It's fun.

CHRISTMAS OPENING

Saturday, Dec. 17.

The largest and finest display of

Pictures and Art Goods

ever shown in this city, at

ARNOLD'S ART STORE,

12 Broadway.

Poetry.

Maids, Ahoy!

BY WM. A. DALLON.

Don't you think the blue eyed maiden,
With her wealth of golden hair,
Might cease looking in the mirror
With an everlasting stare;
Make herself a trifle dearer
And endow a decent fellow
With her eyes and locks of yellow?

Don't you think the dark-haired maiden,
With Madonna in her face,
Might think less of rouge and powder,
That delays her in the race;
Make herself a trifle closer
To the fellow in despair
With her black of eyes and hair?

'Tis in jesting I am asking,
With the vast returns of doubt,
For, between the rouge and mirror,
Maids are prone my claims to flout
To their taste and inclinations
And their unfinished honey—
Except when in want of money.
—[New Orleans Picayune.

Selected Tale.

THE DEACON'S WEEK.

The communion service of January was just over in the church at Sugar Hollow, and people were waiting for Mr. Parkes to give out the hymn, but he did not give it out; he laid his book down on the table, and looked about over his church.

He was a man of simplicity and sincerity, fully in earnest to do his Lord's work, and do it with all his might; but he did sometimes feel discouraged. His congregation was a mixture of farmers and mechanics, for Sugar Hollow was cut in two by Sugar Brook, a brawling, noisy stream that turned the wheel of many a mill and manufactory; yet on the hills around it there was still a scattered population eating their bread in the full perception of the primeval curse. So he had to contend with the keen brain and skeptical comment of the men who piqued themselves on power to hammer at theological problems as well as hot iron, with the jealousy and repulsion and bitter feeling that has bred the communistic hordes abroad and at home; while perhaps he had a still harder task to awaken the sluggish souls of those who used their days to struggle with barren hillside and rocky pasture for more food and clothing, and their nights to sleep the dull sleep of physical fatigue and mental vacuity.

It seemed sometimes to Mr. Parkes that nothing but the trump of Gabriel could arouse his people from their sins and make them believe on the Lord and follow His footsteps. Today—no—a long time before today, he had mused and prayed till an idea took shape in his thought, and now he was to put it in practice; yet he felt peculiarly responsible and solemnized as he looked about him and foreboded the success of his experiment. Then there flashed across him, as words of Scripture will come back to the habitual Bible reader, the noble utterance of Gamaliel concerning Peter and his brethren when they stood before the council: "If this council or this work be of men, it will come to nought; but if it be of God ye cannot overthrow it." So with a sense of strength the minister spoke:

"My dear friends," he said, "you all know, though I didn't give any notice to that effect, that this week is the Week of Prayer. I have a mind to ask you to make it for this once a week of practice instead. I think we may discover some things, some of the things of God, in this manner that a succession of prayer meetings would not perhaps so thoroughly reveal to us. Now when I say this I don't mean to have you go home and vaguely endeavor to walk straight in the old way; I want you to take 'topics,' as they are called, for the prayer meetings. For instance, Monday is prayer for the temperance work. Try all that day to be temperate in speech, in act, in indulgence of any kind that is hurtful to you. The next day is for Sunday schools; go and visit your scholars, such of you as are teachers, and try to feel that they have living souls to save. Wednesday is a day for fellowship meeting; we are cordially invited to attend a union meeting of this sort at Bantam. Few of us can go twenty five miles to be with our brethren there; let us spend that day in cultivating our brethren here; let us go and see those who have been cold to us for some reason, heal up our breaches of friendship confess our shortcomings one to another, and act as if, in our Master's words, 'all ye are brethren.'

"Thursday is the day to pray for the family relation; let us each try to be to our families on that day in our measure what the Lord is to His family, the church, remembering the words, 'Fathers, provoke not your children to anger: Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them.' These are texts rarely commented upon, I have noticed, in our conference meetings; we are more apt to speak of the obedience due from children, and the submission and meekness our wives owe us, forgetting that duties are always reciprocal.

"Friday the church is to be prayed for. Let us then each for himself try to act that day just as we think Christ, our great Exemplar, would have acted in our places. Let us try to prove to ourselves and the world about us that we have not taken upon us His name lightly or in vain. Saturday is prayer day for the heathen and foreign missions. Brethren, you know and I know that there are heathen at our doors here; let every one of you who will, take that day to preach the gospel to some one who does not hear it any where else. Perhaps you will find work that ye know not of lying in your midst. And let us all on Saturday evening meet here again and choose some one brother to relate his experience of the week. You who are willing to try this method please to rise."

Everybody rose except old Amos Tucker, who never stirred though his wife pulled at him and whispered to him, imploringly. He only shook his grizzled head and sat immovable.

"Let us sing the doxology," said Mr. Parkes; and it was sung with full fervor. The new idea had fully aroused the church; it was something fixed and positive to do; it was the leverpoint Archimedes longed for, and each felt ready and strong to move a world.

Saturday night the church assembled again. The cheerful eagerness was gone from their faces; they looked downcast, troubled, weary—as the pastor expected. When the box for ballots was passed about, each one tore a bit of paper from a sheet placed in the hymnbooks for that purpose, and wrote on it a name. The pastor said, after he had counted them,

"Deacon Emmons, the lot falls on you."

"I'm sorry for't," said the deacon, rising up and taking off his overcoat. "I ha'n't got the best of records, Mr. Parkes, now I tell ye."

"That isn't what we want," said Mr. Parkes. "We want to know the whole experiences of some one among us, and we know you will not tell us either more or less than what you did experience."

"Well, brethren," he said, "I dono why I shouldn't tell it. I am pretty well ashamed of myself; no doubt but I ought to be, and maybe I shall profit by what I've found out these six days back. I'll tell you just as it come. Monday, I looked about me, to begin with. I am amazing fond of coffee, and it a'n't good for me, the doctor says it a'n't; but dear me! it does set a man up good, cold mornings, to have a cup of hot, sweet, tasty drink, and I haven't had the grit to refuse! I knew it made me what folks call nervous and I call cross, before night come! and I know it fetched on spells of low spirits, when our folks couldn't get a word out of me—not a good one, anyway; so I thought I'd try on that, to begin with. I tell you it come hard! I hankered after that drink of coffee dreadful! Seemed as though I couldn't eat my breakfast without it. I feel to pity a man that loves liquor more'n I ever did in my life before; but I feel sure they can stop if they try, for I've stopped, and I'm a goin to stay stopped.

"Well, come to dinner, there was another fight. I do set by pie the most of anything. I was fetched up on pie, as you may say. Our folks always had it three times a day, and the doctor he's been talkin' and talkin' to me about eatin' pie. I have the dyspepsia like everything, and it makes me useless by spells, and unreliable as a weathercock. An' Doctor Drake he says there won't nothin' help me but to diet. I was readin' the Bible that morning while I sat waiting for breakfast, for 'twas Monday and my wife was kind of set back with washin' and all, and I come acrost that part where it says the bodies of Christians are temples of the Holy Ghost. Well, thinks I, we'd ought to take care of 'em if they be, an' see that they're kep' clean and pleasant like the church; an' nobody can be clean nor pleasant that has dyspepsy. But come to pie, I felt as though I couldn't, and, lo ye, I didn't! I eat a piece right against my conscience; facin' what I knew I ought to do, I went and done what I ought not to. I tell ye my conscience made music of me consider'ble, and I said then I wouldn't never sneer at a drinkin' man no more when he slipped up. I'd feel for him and help him, for I see just how it was. So that day's practice give out, but it learnt me a good deal more'n I knew before.

"I started out next day to look up my Bibleclass. They haven't really tended up to Sunday school as they ought to, along back, but I was busy here and there, and there didn't seem to be a real chance to get to it. Well, 'twould take the evenin' to tell it all; but I found one real sick, been abed for three weeks, and was so glad to see me I felt fair ashamed. Seemed as though I heered the Lord for the first time sayin', 'Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me.' Then another man's old mother says to me before he come in from the shed, says she, 'He's been a sayin' that if folks practiced what they preached, you'd ha' come round to look him up afore now, but he reckoned you kind o' looked down on mill hands. I'm awful glad you come.' Brethering, so was I! I tell you that day's work done me good! I got a poor opinion of Josiah Emmons now I tell ye, but I learned more about the Lord's wisdom than a month o' Sundays ever showed me."

A smile he could not repress passed over Mr. Parkes' earnest face. The deacon had forgotten all external issues in coming so close to the head of things; but the smile passed as he said:

"Brother Emmons, do you remember what the Master said, 'If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of good or whether I speak of myself'?"

"Well, it's so," answered the deacon, "it's so right along. Why, I never thought so much of my Bible-class, nor took no such interest in 'em as I do today—not since I began to teach. I b'lieve they'll come more reg'lar now, too.

"Now come fellowship day. I thought that would be all plain sailin'; seemed as though I'd got warmed up till I felt pleasant towards everybody; so I went around seein' folks that was neighbors, and 'twas easy; but when I come home at noon spell, Philury says, says she, 'Square Tucker's black bull is into th' orchard a-tearin' round, an' he's knocked two lengths of fence down flat!' Well, the old Adam riz up then, you'd better b'lieve. That black bull has been a-breakin' into my lots ever sence we got in th' aftermath, and its Square Tucker's fence, an' he won't make it bull-strong as he'd oughter, an' that orchard was a young one jest comin' to bear, and all the new wood crisp as cracklin's with frost. You'd better b'lieve I didn't have much feller-feelin' with Amos Tucker. I jest put over to his house and spoke up pretty free to him, when he looked up and says, says he, 'Fellowship meetin' day, a'n't it, deacon?' I'd ruther he'd ha' slapped my face. I felt as tho' I should like to slip behind the door. I see pretty distinct what sort of life I'd been livin' all the years I'd been a professor, when I couldn't hold on to my tongue and temper one day!"

"Breth-e-ren," interrupted a slow, harsh voice, somewhat broken with emotion, "I'll tell the rest on't. Josiah Emmons come around like a man an' a Christian right there. He asked me for to forgive him, and not to think 'twas the fault of his religion, because 't was his'n and nothin' else. I think more of him today than I ever done before. I was one that wouldn't say I'd practice with the rest of ye. I thought 'twas everlastin' nonsense. I'd ruther go to forty-nine prayer meetin's than work at bein' good a week. I b'lieve my hope has been one of them that parish; it ha'n't worked, and I leave it behind today. I mean to begin honest, and it was seein' one honest Christian man fetched me round to't."

Amos Tucker sat down and buried his grizzled head in his rough hands.

"Bless the Lord!" said the quavering tones of a still older man from a far corner of the house, and many a glistening eye gave silent response.

"Go on, Brother Emmons," said the minister.

"Well, when the next day come I got up to make the fire, and my boy Joe had forgot the kindlin's. I opened my mouth to give him Jesse, when it come over me suddin that this was the day of prayer for the family relation. I thought I wouldn't say nothin.' I jest fetched in the kindlin's myself, and when the fire burnt up good I called wife.

"'Dear me!' says she, 'I've got such a headache, 'Siah, but I'll come in a minnit.' I didn't mind that, for women are always havin' aches, and I was jest a-goin' to say so, when I remembered the tex' about not bein' bitter against em, so I says, 'Philury, you lay abed. I expect Emmy and me can get the vittles today.' I declare! she turned over and give me such a look; why, it struck right in. There was my wife, that had worked for an' waited on me twenty odd year, 'most scar't because I spoke kind o' feelin' to her. I went out and fetched in the pail o' water she'd always drawed herself, an' then I milked the cow. When I come in Philury was up fryin' the potatoes, and the tears a shinin' on her white face. She didn't say nothin', she's kind o' still, but she hadn't no need to. I felt a little meaner'n I did the day before. But t wa'n't nothin' to my condition when I was goin', towards night, down the sullar stairs for some apples, so's the children could have a roast, and I heered Joe up in the kitchen say to Emmy, 'I do b'lieve pa's goin' to die.' 'Why, Josiah Emmons, how you talk!' Well, I do: he's so everlastin' pleasant an' good natured I can't but think he's struck with death.'

"I tell ye, brethren, I sat right down on them sullar stairs and cried. I did, reely. Seemed as though the Lord had turned and looked at me jest as he did at Peter. Why, there was my own children never see me act real fatherly and pretty in all their lives. I'd growled and scolded and prayed at em, and tried to fetch 'em up jest as the twig is bent the tree's inclined, ye know; but I hadn't never thought that they'd got right and reason to expect I'd do my part as well as they their'n. Seemed as though I was findin' out more about Josiah Emmon's short comin's than was real agreeable.

"Come around Friday I got back to the store, I'd kind o' left it to the boys the early part of the week, and things was a little cuterin', but I did have sense not to tear round and use sharp words so much as common. I began to think 't was gettin' easy to practice after five days, when in come Judge Herrick's wife after some curt'in calico. I had a han'some piece, all done off with roses an' things, but there was a fault in the weavin'—every now and then a thin streak. She didn't notice it, but she was pleased with the figures on't, and said she'd take the whole piece. Well, jest as I was wrappin' of it up, what Mr. Parkes here said about tryin' to act jest as the Lord would in our place, come acrost me. Why, I turned as red as a beet, I know I did. It made me all of a tremble. There was I, a doorkeeper in the tents of my God, as David says, really cheatin', and cheatin' a woman. I tell ye, brethren, I was all of a sweat. 'Mis' Herrick,' say I, 'I don't b'lieve you're looked real close at this goods: 't ain't thorough wove,' says I. So she didn't take it; but what fetched me was to think how many times I'd done sech mean, onreliable little things to turn a penny, and all the time sayin' and prayin' that I wanted to be like Christ. I kep' a-trippin' of myself up all day jest in the ordinary business, and I was a peg lower down when night come than I was a Thursday. I'd ruther, as far as the hard work is concerned, lay a mile of four-foot stone wall than undertake to do a man's livin' Christian duty for twelve workin' hours; and the hott of that is, it's, because I ain't used to it and I ought to be.

"So this mornin' came around, and I felt a mite more chirk. 'Twas missionary mornin', and seemed as if 'twas a sight easier to preach than to practice. I thought I'd begin to old Mis' Vedder's. So I put a Testament in my pocket and knocked to her door. Says I, 'Good mornin', ma'am,' and then I stopped. Words seemed to hang, somehow. I didn't want to pop right out that I'd come over to try'n convert her folks. I hemmed and swallered a little and finally I said, says I, 'We don't see you to meetin' very frequent, Mis' Vedder.'

"'No, you don't!' ses she, as quick as a wink. 'I stay to home and mind my own business.'

"'Well, we should like to hev you come with us and do you good,' ses, I sort o' concilliatin'.

"'Look a-here, deacon,' she snapped, 'I've lived alongside of you fifteen year, and you knowed I never went to meetin'; we a'n't a pious lot, and you knowed it; we're poorer'n death an' uglier'n sin. Jim he drinks and swears, an' Malviny dono her letters. She knows a heaps she hadn't oughter, besides. Now what are you seemin' here today, for, I'd like to know, and talkin' so glib about meetin'? Go to meetin'! I'll go or come, jest as I darn please, for all you. Now get out o' this!' Why she come at me with a broomstick. There wasn't no need on't; what she said was enough. I hadn't never asked her nor her'n to do so much as think of goodness, before. Then I went to another place jest like that—I won't call no more names; and sure enough there was ten children in rags, the hull on 'em, and the man half drunk. He giv' it to me, too; and I don't wonder. I'd never lifted a hand to serve nor save 'em before in all these years. I'd said considerable about the heathen in foreign parts and give some little for to convert 'em, and I had looked right over the heads of them that was next door. Seemed as if I could hear Him say, 'These ought ye to have done, and not hev' left the other undone.' I couldn't face another soul today, brethren. I come home, and here I be. I've been searched through and found wantin'. God be merciful to me a sinner."

He dropped into his seat, and bowed his head, and many another bent, too. It was plain that the deacon's experience was not the only one among the brethren. Mr. Payson arose, and prayed as he had never prayed before; the week of practice had fired his heart, too. And it began a memorable year for the church in Sugar Hollow; not a year of excitement or enthusiasm, but one when they heard their Lord saying, as to Israel of old, "Go forward," and they obeyed His voice. The Sunday school flourished, the church services were fully attended, every good thing was helped on its way, and peace reigned in their homes and hearts, imperfect, perhaps, as new growths are, but still an offshoot of the peace past understanding.

And another year by common consent, they will keep another week of practice.

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War With Modern Appliances.

War meant one thing in the days of the crusaders. It meant an entirely different thing when the North and South joined issues in the bloody struggle that ended thirty years ago. What would it mean at the present day, when smokeless powder, magazine rifles, high explosives, machine-guns and all the countless death-dealing appliances which the last score of years has developed would be applied to its prosecution?

It will probably surprise many to learn that there will be a few charges of either cavalry or infantry in the battles of the future. The success of a charge always depends on the ability of the moving troops to cross the danger space and reach the enemy's lines without losses serious enough to check the advance. There has been an enormous increase in the rapidity and effectiveness of infantry fire in the past ten years, or even the past five. The danger space is now so wide, the possibilities of rapid firing are so great and the killing power of the bullets so terrible that neither cavalry nor infantry could now reach intrenched troops without being annihilated.

We may even go farther and say that the science of handling troops upon a battlefield must be entirely revolutionized to suit modern weapons. The infantry rifle enables a soldier to fire a hundred rounds of ammunition in four minutes. The bullets will kill at a range of between one and two miles and at point blank range will penetrate sixty pine boards each one inch thick. Besides this light field machine-guns can pour forth a perfect hail of missiles with unerring aim. A light-weight Maxim gun, weighing only twenty-five pounds, can fire 600 to 700 shots per minute with an effective range of two miles. For the latest improved Gatling gun with electric motor 1,800 shots per minute are claimed. Heavier field pieces of longer range can deliver twenty-five to thirty six-pound shots per minute. It is evident enough from these figures that to maneuver masses of troops upon a battlefield within sight of an enemy will be to invite their annihilation.

The enormous velocity of modern projectiles will have a marked influence upon the fatalities of any future war. A bullet which will penetrate sixty one inch pine boards will require heavy earthworks to protect troops, and field entrenchments cannot be made to afford protection with such rapidity and facility as in past wars. More important still, in firing against troops formed en masse a single bullet may frequently kill several men. With the old ammunition, in countless cases, the soldier in the front rank fell, while the man behind him escaped unhurt.

The risks of naval warfare have become quite as great as those on land. The naval conflicts in the late Japan-China war showed that the pounding of an ironclad by an enemy's projectiles may do serious injury to the crew without greatly endangering the vessel itself.

The most important new element in naval warfare is doubtless the use of high explosives. It is now possible to fire from ordinary guns shells charged with high explosives, and it is believed that these will be extremely effective in the bombardment of land fortifications. But high explosives at the same time constitute the greatest danger to which modern battle-ships are subjected. Torpedoes of the automobile class have already proved their powers of offense in the Chilian and Japanese wars, and these with sunken mines and floating torpedoes, will probably prove a chief source of fatality to naval vessels engaging in coast attacks in any future war. In fact, it is quite possible, if not indeed probable, that the present floating fortresses on which the nations of the world chiefly base their naval strength will be rendered obsolete in a very few years by the advance in the use of high explosives.

War at the present day is quite certain to be vastly more costly than the wars of past decades. A single great battleship, when equipped ready for action, costs $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, as much as a whole fleet cost in the days of sailing vessels. The pay of troops, again, will doubtless have to be on a more liberal scale in any future war, unless compulsory enlistment is adopted, and all governments will put off that measure as long as possible. We may be sure that it will be insisted upon in any future war that the soldiers and sailors who go out to risk their country's service shall receive pay that would have been accounted out of the question a generation ago. Inasmuch as future wars are likely to be much more fatal to those engaged, the pension bill to follow will be great in proportion.

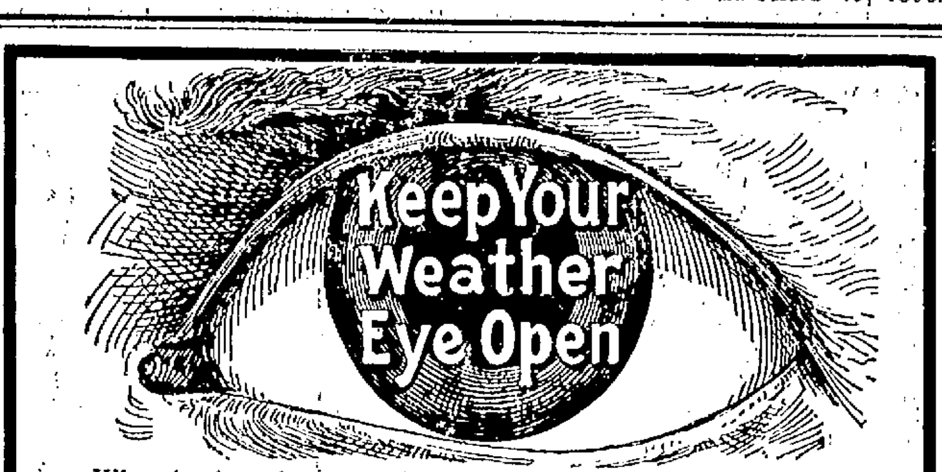
During the past quarter of a century an enormous increase has taken place in the use of credit as a medium of exchange, and the great improvement and cheapening in transportation, facilities has doubled and quadrupled or multiplied even more greatly the volume of trade, both domestic and international. Each community, each section, each nation has its prosperity bound up with the fortunes of its neighbors in a way that was never before known in the history of civilization. Any interruption to the circulation of commerce, either its arteries, the railway and steamship lines or its veins, the system of commercial credits and the currency, is at once felt the world around. Only a few years ago financial disaster in one insignificant South American republic made an era of hard times that was felt to a greater or less extent all over the world.—[Engineering News.

Boston papers state that in the ten years prior to 1893 the number of passengers carried by the steam roads of that city increased at the rate of 2,500,000 a year. Since the introduction of electric suburban roads there has been a decline of travel on the steam roads, amounting last year to not less than 750,000 passengers. The points to be considered in this problem are summarized as relating to the comfort of travel, speed of conveyance, frequency of service, rate of fare, and convenience as regards the traveler's point of departure and destination. As all the roads of Massachusetts carried an aggregate of 200,000,000 passengers in 1895 there seems to be room for both systems though the rivalry will be sharp and a good thing for the public.

The doubtful assertion is made by Professor Hebra, of Vienna, that children under six or eight years of age, whether exposed to the sun or not, do not have freckles. The sun, he says does not produce freckles.

Salmon spawn from California, introduced into French rivers, have proved a great success. French fishermen are now taking salmon two or three feet long.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



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A FAMOUS EPITAPH.

It Marks In Poughkeepsie the Grave of a Self Exiled Englishman.

There are some interesting epitaphs in the old graveyards in Poughkeepsie, but probably none of them has been so widely known and admired as that on the stone which marks the burial place of John Taylor in front of Christ church, on Academy street. This epitaph has been widely published on both sides of the ocean, it is said, and is believed to have been written by the English poet William Roscoe and sent over for his friend Taylor's gravestone. Yet the stone lies neglected, and the last three lines of the epitaph have been broken off, probably during the work preceding the building of the new church. The epitaph was published in Benson J. Lossing's book on "Vassar College and Its Founder," and was greatly admired and frequently quoted by Matthew Vassar, Jr., as many of his friends remember. The inscription and epitaph on the stone are as follows:

In this spot
was interred
John Taylor
Attorney at Law
the eldest son
of Doctor John Taylor
of Bolton le Moors, England,
who died of the yellow fever
Sept. 11th, 1805.
Aged 30 years.

Far from his kindred friends and native skies
Here mouldering in the dust poor Taylor lies.
Firm was his mind, and fraught with various lore
And his mild heart was never cold before.
He lov'd his country, lov'd that spot of earth
Which gave a Hampden, Milton, Bradshaw birth,
But when that country, dead to all but gain,
Bowed her base neck and hugged the oppressor's chain
Loathing the abject scene he drooped and sighed,
Crossed the wild waves and here untimely died.
Stranger what'er thy country creed or hue
Go and like him the moral path pursue;
Go, and for Freedom every peril brave
And nobly scorn to be or hold a slave.

The last line is one that has been particularly admired and frequently quoted, and it is gone from the stone, which is broken off just after the fourth line from the end. That this stone should have been so mutilated seems little short of vandalism. John Tayler is said to have come to this country about the same time that the Vassar family came, shortly after the close of the American Revolution, and at a time when the English government was repressing all outspoken friends of reform in fear of a repetition in England of the French revolution. He was the uncle of Mr. Hudson Taylor, and the greatuncle of Mr. Robert E. Taylor. His father, Dr. John Taylor, was a very prominent man in England, with many influential friends, one of whom was the poet Roscoe, who wrote the epitaph, which reminds one very much of some of Goldsmith's best lines.—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

The Mascot Worked.

Otto Feudner has been buying lottery tickets for years and has never won so much as an approximation prize. He concluded that he would have to get a mascot, so on the advice of a colored friend he set a box trap out in the cemetery to catch a graveyard rabbit.

Feudner caught a great big fellow the first night and put him in a big dry goods box. It was the day before the drawing, so to make sure that the mascot would work all right Feudner put $25 worth of tickets in the box with the rabbit. After the drawing he went to see what he had won.

The mascot had worked. It had eaten up all the lottery tickets.—San Francisco Post.

Unidentified Rivers.

The first rivers mentioned in authentic history are alluded to in Genesis. They are the Pison, the Gihon, the Hiddekel and the Euphrates, which are said to have flowed from the garden of Eden. Various attempts have been made to identify these streams, but no agreement has been reached among the authorities save in the case of the last.

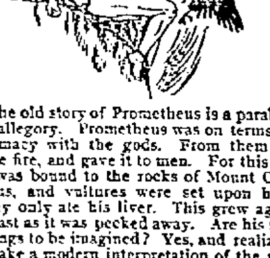
Temperance Shoes.

Customer—I notice some shoes in the window that you have labeled "Temperance shoes." What kind are they?

Dealer—They are warranted not to be tight.—London Tit-Bits.

North Dakota, though still young, employs 1,847 hands in her factories and sends out every year $5,028,107 worth of product.

The engines of the Northwestern railway, in England, are worth £5,000,000. To maintain this value an old engine is withdrawn every five days and replaced by a new one.



The old story of Prometheus is a parable, an allegory. Prometheus was on terms of intimacy with the gods. From them he stole fire, and gave it to men. For this sin he was bound to the rocks of Mount Caucasus, and vultures were set upon him. They only ate his liver. This grew again as fast as it was pecked away. Are his sufferings to be imagined? Yes, and realized.

Take a modern interpretation of the parable. There is no cooking without fire. In cooking and eating the mischief lies. The stomach is overtasked, the bowels become clogged, they cannot dispose of the food that is given them. The impurities back up on the liver. Then come the vultures. The sufferings from an outside, visible hurt, are a mere pin-scratch to the torments of a diseased liver.

But, moderns are ahead of the ancients. There is a sequel to the old story. Dr. Pierce is the author. His "Golden Medical Discovery" is more than equal to the vultures of dyspepsia and its kindred diseases. Every atom of the "Discovery" is an active agent against disease. It flies like a ferret, wherever it is sent. It is as sure as the needle of the compass. There is no more need of suffering from dyspepsia than there is of hanging one's self.

Mr. W. ROGERS, of 507 Gasson St., Louisville, Ky., has this to say for himself and the "Golden Medical Discovery": "I was a dyspeptic. I had not had a comfortable night in six years. I have taken three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I am now fifty years old. I feel thirty years younger." Yours truly,

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Are cured from R. I. Pork and Corn Cob, Smoked, and are the best.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

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I desire to inform my patrons and friends that on and after OCTOBER 1, 1893, my place of business will be No. 13 Market Square. Any one who has umbrellas or parasols will please call for them here.

I shall also enlarge my place and will buy and sell second-hand furniture and antiquities.

ROCCO BARONE, Ferry Wharf

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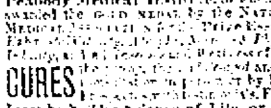

W. H. PARKER, M. D., 4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass., chief consulting physician of the Peabody Medical Institute, to whom was awarded the gold medal by the National Medical Association for the Prize Essay on Exhausted Vitality, Atrophy, Nervous and Physical Debility, and all Diseases and Weakness of Man, the young, the middle-aged and old.

CURES the young, the middle-aged and old. Consultation in person or by letter. Prospectus with testimonials FREE. Large book, The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, The Prize Essay, 370 pages, 125 invaluable prescriptions, full gilt, only $1.00 by mail, double sealed, secure from observation. Dr. Parker's works are the best on the subjects treated ever published, and have an enormous sale throughout this country and Europe. Read them now and learn to be Strong, Vigorous and Manly. Heal Thyself.—Medical Review.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:

"I cannot begin to tell you what your remedies have done for me. I suffered for years with falling and neuralgia of the womb, kidney trouble and leucorrhœa in its worst form. There were times that I could not stand, was sick all over and in despair. I had not known a real well day for 15 years. I knew I must do something at once. I had tried physicians without receiving any lasting benefit. I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Now, I have used 9 bottles; my weight has increased 25 lbs. I tell every one to whom and what I owe my recovery, and there are 15 of my friends taking the Compound after seeing what it has done for me. Oh, if I had known of it sooner, and saved all these years of misery. I can recommend it to every woman."—KATE YODER, 403 W. 9th St., Cincinnati, O.

Should advice be required, write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., who has the utter confidence of all intelligent American women. She will promptly tell what to do, free of charge. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is easily obtained at any druggist's, will restore any ailing woman to her normal condition quickly and permanently.

WASHINGTON AS A POLITICIAN

Provided a Generous Vinous Feast for Voters; Hospitality for Those Opposing.

General Greely's article in March Ladies' Home Journal upon "The Personal Side of Washington" will show that Washington was largely influenced by his environments, but also that he steadily tended toward the higher standards of the present age, especially as regards his habits and ideals. Of the first election in which he actively participated General Greely writes: "In his younger days Washington extended at his first election the usual post-election hospitality, which, in those days, consisted in the minimum amount of food with the maximum amount of spirits. We find him paying an account for such an entertainment for some four hundred voters, where the account was three shillings for food and thirty-seven for liquors. The capacity of the average drinker may, perhaps, be placed at three quarts at a sitting, as derived from this account, which covered one hogshead of punch, one barrel of punch, forty gallons of punch, nine bowls of punch, forty-five gallons of wine and forty-seven gallons of beer. Washington, who was not present, expressed his surprise at their moderation, and wrote his agent that he feared he had not been liberal enough, and expressed the hope that he had not neglected those who had voted in the opposition.

"His reflective mind and acute observation soon noted the ravages made by drink, and doubtless confirmed that personal moderation which never permitted him to run into excess of any kind. In the Provincial army, when general charges of drunkenness were made against the Virginia troops, there was no word against Washington personally. He had, moreover, thus early deplored it as a serious vice, forbade it by stringent orders, and applied a hundred lashes to every man found drunk. Still later he wrote that 'Gin-shops served to ruin the proprietor and those who make the most frequent application to them,' and in advising his nephew he adds 'Refrain from drink, which is a source of all evil and the ruin of half the workmen of this country.'"

A Pet Shark.

Perhaps the oddest pet a man ever had is a shark, seven feet long and weighing probably 250 pounds, which is owned, in a sense, by G. W. Fife, of Tacoma, Wash. The shark was harpooned in the bay off Tacoma by Mr. Fife and towed to his boat house. It was not badly injured, so Mr. Fife passed a chain cable round its tail and tied it up to the pier. It was still tied up at last accounts, was feeding heartily, and was apparently becoming accustomed, if not reconciled, to captivity.

A Substitute for Gold.

A French journal describes a new and promising substitute for gold. It is produced by alloying ninety-four parts of copper with six of antimony, the copper being first melted and the antimony afterward added; to this a quantity of magnesium carbonate is added to increase its specific gravity. The alloy is capable of being drawn out, wrought and soldered just as the gold is, and is said to take and ret in as fine a polish as gold. Its cost is a shilling a pound.—The Manufacturer.

"Why is it," said Mrs. Wilbur to the ragman, "that you don't buy old paper any more?" "I saves money by subscribin' direct for the Sunday newspapers, ma'am," said the ragman.—[Harper's Bazar.

When good, live seed is sown, the planter's battle is half won. The seeds for wide-awake farmers and gardeners are

GREGORY'S HOME GROWN SEEDS.

Their vitality is assured. Everything that pays they grow. Get Gregory's Seed Catalogue for 1896 (mailed free) and you'll have a book worth reading. Filled with hard facts for planters.

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Woman's Dep't.

Progress of Woman Suffrage.

At the mid-year convention of the New England W. S. A., held in Providence, R. I., on Feb. 12, the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, it has been asserted that woman suffrage is losing ground, therefore

Resolved, That we call attention to the following facts: Sixty years ago women could not vote anywhere. In 1845 Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows. In 1861 Kansas gave it to all women. In 1869 England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows, and Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women. School suffrage was granted in 1875 by Michigan and Minnesota; in 1876, by Colorado; in 1878, by New Hampshire and Oregon; in 1879, by Massachusetts; in 1880, by New York and Vermont. In 1881 municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland. School suffrage was given by Nebraska in 1883, and by Wisconsin in 1885. In 1886 school suffrage was given in Washington, and municipal suffrage to single women and widows in Ontario and New Brunswick. In 1887 municipal suffrage was extended to all women in Kansas, and school suffrage in North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Jersey. In 1891 school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1892 municipal suffrage was extended to single women and widows in the Province of Quebec. In 1893 school suffrage was granted in Connecticut, and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894 school suffrage was granted in Ohio, bond suffrage in Iowa, and parish and district suffrage in England to women both married and single. In 1895 full suffrage was granted to the women of South Australia, both married and single. In 1896 full suffrage has been granted to the women of Utah.

Women Needed on City Boards.

One of the stock arguments against equal suffrage has been that if women vote, some women must hold office. But it is becoming more and more evident that the good of the community requires some women to hold office. The Baltimore Sun, the conservative mouthpiece of a highly conservative city, says editorially:

Mayor Hooper's suggestion that there should be a woman on the board of visitors to the almshouse and one on the jail board is excellent, and should be carried out. Both institutions would be improved by having a woman among those authorized to scrutinize their management and to look after the moral and physical condition and treatment of the female inmates. Matrons at the police stations were regarded as a doubtful innovation when first suggested, but the wisdom and humanity of the policy were speedily demonstrated. Whether woman's realm properly extends to political affairs is a question still very much in dispute. But there can be no question that it is not bounded by the confines of the household, and that she is not only a valuable but a necessary auxiliary in public work such as that proposed by the mayor. There is not only room, but an imperative demand for her in this field, and the sooner she is generally employed in it, the better it will be for civilization and the world.

An Object Lesson.

The Civic Club of Philadelphia has lately received a sharp lesson on the difficulty of getting women elected even to positions where they are urgently needed for the public good, so long as women have no votes. In December, the Club addressed a letter to prominent members of the Republican and Democratic parties in fifteen wards of the city, saying:

It is the conviction of the Civic Club of Philadelphia that the interests of the children in the public schools would be subserved if a larger number of capable women were placed upon the Sectional School Boards. We therefore petition your honorable body to place such women in nomination upon the regular school ticket, and for your own convenience append the names of some women of undoubted ability who have kindly consented to serve if elected by the people.

The names of twenty-seven such women were suggested by the Civic Club; but although the movement was warmly supported by the friends of education and by the best papers of the city, no woman was endorsed by the Democrats in any ward, and only one by the Republicans—Dr. Clara Marshall, in the Eighth Ward. This object lesson ought to increase the membership of the Philadelphia Woman Suffrage Association.

Bee-Keeping for Women.

Mrs. L. Harrison, Peoria, Ill., in an address before the Bee-Keepers' Convention, held in Atlanta, upon "Bee-Keeping for Women," after referring to the various occupations open to women, said: "The want is for something that homekeepers can do to coin money.

"Bee-keeping meets this want, in giving a woman the means of making money in the retirement of her home, and, at the same time, permitting her to attend to her household. It requires no great outlay of strength at any one time, but to be a success there must be a faithful performance of many little items. Any woman who can make a perfect loaf of bread can, having a good location, make bee-culture a success.

"Women of education and means would do much good by engaging in bee culture and interesting less favored women in its pursuit. It is a panacea for those in feeble health, taking them into the glorious sunshine amid flowers and the happy hum of industry. When they uncover a colony of bees and breathe in the aroma arising from thousands of flowers they will take on a new life, forget to worry and fret, and, instead, will sing 'Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow.'"

New England Awake.

The New England Woman Suffrage Association at its recent convention found something upon which to congratulate every New England State. It passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we congratulate Maine and Connecticut on the passage of municipal suffrage bills through the popular branch of the last Legislature; Vermont and New Hampshire on their large legislative votes, and on the increased activity of their Suffrage Associations; Massachusetts on the fact that in the so-called referendum, 22 204 women voted for suffrage and only 864 against it; and Rhode Island on having the largest number of organized suffragists in proportion to its population of any State in the Union except one.

"Hello, James, where did you sleep after the spree last night?"

"In the station house. Where did you?"

"I didn't sleep."

"How's that?"

"I stumbled home and found my wife waiting for me."

Thrust Into Fortune.

BY WILLIAM H. BALLOU.

Young Wyncoop was the black sheep of his family. He drank, swore, dissipated and spent all the money his family would give him. He was utterly worthless from any standpoint, made no endeavor to be respectable, would attend to no business and did not regard his inducements to live with becoming respect. By the time he was forty years old, he had become a vagabond. His family refused him shelter, money and recognition. Driven from home, he drifted into the metropolis, a shabby genteel.

One day on Fifth avenue, he had partaken of some refuse of food for breakfast from a scullion at a basement window, and started uptown to evolve some convenient means of committing suicide.

A runaway happening to tear along the street, he concluded to dash himself in front of the horses and have his brains eliminated. At the convenient moment, to the horror of the spectators, he sprang into the street directly in front of the maddened animals.

The horses, astonished at the sudden apparition, reared in the air, plunged and then stopped at his very nose. The coachman, footmen, an aged gentleman and a beautiful girl leaped from the landau, wild with fright and hastened to procure a place of safety. Then, as if ashamed, they made their way through the crowd to the involuntary rescuer, and covered him with thanks and praises. The old gentleman slipped a $500 bill and his card in the vagabond's pocket. The beautiful girl took his hands and kissed them with gratitude, on which, Wyncoop, for the first time in his life felt a sensation and actually fell in love.

Another instant, the parties got into the vehicle and were gone, leaving the astonished vagabond to his new meditations.

As he shuffled down the street he thought of the bill in his pocket and examined it.

"Well," he ejaculated, "no suicide as long as there is a cent of this God-send left. Just for that sweet girl's face, I'll brush up a bit."

The new made hero entered a clothing store and while donning a respectable apparel, gave interviews to reporters who had followed and caught him. He declined to give his biography, with rare good taste, claiming to belong, as he did, to an old and wealthy family. The next morning, after the papers had made a hero of him, he received a call at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he had temporarily stopped, from the old man and beautiful daughter. He was invited to call, and accepted in order to exploit the first idea which had ever entered his brain. He likewise got telegrams of congratulations from his relatives and further visits from reporters and enthusiasts.

That afternoon, having nothing to do, he again strolled out on the avenue. Feeling sleepy, and seeing a red flag drooping from a portico, he entered a real estate auction room, sat down in front of the auctioneer's stand and slept.

Very soon a crowd gathered and the auctioneer took his place. Still the man slept.

"Gentlemen," explained the auctioneer, "the property we offer today, is one of the most advantageous and desirable sites in the city. It is worth two and a half millions of dollars. How much am I offered?"

No one answered.

"Will any one start a bid, say, at a million. Ah, I see our friend in front nods," pointing at Wyncoop, fast asleep. "Am I offered more?"

"A million and a half!" roared the other bidder.

"Now this is interesting. Will any one give me a million and three-quarters? Ah, my friend nods. He knows the value of the property."

"A million, nine hundred thousand," shouted the excited bidder from the rear.

"Gentlemen, this estate is worth much more. Am I offered two millions? He wants it, my friend there. See him nod. Will the gentleman back there raise the bid?"

"Not a cent more," said the man angrily. "Let him have it."

"Going at two millions! My friend in front will have it if you don't raise him! Going at two millions, going, last call. Get up, my friend, and give us your name and bond."

Still Wyncoop slept, unconscious of his vast purchase, with but few dollars left to make the payment. Fortunately, he was rescued. A man rushed into the room wildly excited, "Hold!" he gasped. "I must have that property. Is it too late for another bid?"

"You must talk to the gentleman there," said the auctioneer calmly, pointing at Wyncoop.

The stranger ran so frantically into Wyncoop, that the sleeper suddenly became wide awake.

The stranger grabbed the vagabond. "I'll give you two and a quarter millions," he shouted.

Poor Wyncoop was dazed. "I don't—"

"Two and a half millions, then. Come, now, a half a million for you is a good day's work. You needn't step up to the desk at all, nor give a bond. I'll have my name substituted, make the cash payment required, give bond and give you a check for a half million, relieving you of all the trouble."

The vagabond was too astounded to reply. He could not fathom what it all meant. He took the check for five hundred thousand dollars and put it in his pocket, too astonished for any utterance whatever. All he knew was, that by some unaccountable means, he had suddenly become rich. Again the reporters, again the glowing newspaper notices and again the world's congratulations. Then he thought of the beautiful girl.

He called. Fate still pursued him. He couldn't say a word. All he did in her surpassing presence was to stub his toe and fall. Instantly she sprang forward and caught him in her arms, saving him from a cruel bump. Somehow he couldn't get extricated and before he knew it there were kisses, and in another instant he was engaged and then an aged father blessing. And somehow he managed to marry her, without saying a word, and to this day, he has never had but one idea in his head, that he loved this girl with all the being he possessed and was such a vagabond that he couldn't do anything else in the world. Strange to say this girl was furiously enraptured with his only idea.

Results Tell the Story.

A vast mass of direct, unimpeachable testimony proves beyond any possibility of doubt that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does perfectly and permanently cure diseases caused by impure blood. Its record of cures is unequalled and these cures have often been accomplished after all other preparations had failed.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache.

French "paste" from which artificial diamonds are made, is composed of a mixture of glass and oxide of lead. Rubies, pearls and sapphires are also successfully imitated by the Parisians.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

For Weak Men With Nervous Debility This is Certainly the Chance of a Lifetime.

Weak men suffering from nervous debility, weakened powers and exhausted vigor, can now take new hope. Here is something which will powerfully interest them. It is a fact that until now sufferers have been debarred from seeking a cure by the great specialists in these complaints owing to the cost of travel to the large city and the high fees charged by these eminent physicians.

Here, therefore, is a chance for weak men in our community which should not be lost. Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., who has the largest practice in the world, and who is without doubt the most successful specialist in curing this class of diseases offers to give free consultation by mail to all weakened, vigorless and nerve-exhausted men. You have the privilege of consulting Dr. Greene by letter describing your complaints and he will, after carefully considering your condition, send you a letter fully explaining all your symptoms, telling you everything about your complaint so plainly that you will understand exactly what ails you. He will also give you his advice, based upon his vast experience and wonderful success in treating and curing such cases, as to just what to do to get cured. All this will cost you nothing and you can thus have consultation with the best-known physician and acknowledged most successful specialist in the world, without leaving home and at no expense whatever. The doctor is the discoverer of that greatest of medicines, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and he has discovered many other most valuable special remedies. Write to him now, for this is the chance of a lifetime to get cured which you may never have again.

Labor is drudgery only when we do not put heart in our work.

IS IT SAFE

To neglect yourself if troubled with any disease of the kidneys? No, it is dangerous; and if you are so afflicted, attend to yourself now. Do not wait, but use Sulphur Bitters at once. They cured me when I was given up to die by several physicians.—JONATHAN HAM, Boston.

A pessimist is not blind, yet he can not see even a bright prospect.

NOBODY KNOWS

What I suffered for years with those terrible racking sick headaches. Life was only a torment to me; if you are so troubled, I would advise you to use Sulphur Bitters, for they cured me.—CLARA BELLE.

It is to live twice when we enjoy the recollections of our former life.

Use It In Time.

Catarrh starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat, and is in fact, the great enemy of the mucous membrane. Neglected colds in the head almost invariably precede catarrh, causing an excessive flow of mucous, and if the mucous discharge becomes interrupted the disagreeable results of catarrh will follow, such as bad breath, severe pain across forehead and about the eyes, a roaring and buzzing sound in the ears and oftentimes a very offensive discharge. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for these troubles.

Whatever love undertakes to do, it does well.

The simplest and best regulator of the disordered Liver in the world, are Carter's Little Liver Pills. They give prompt relief in Sick Headache, Dizziness, Nausea, &c.; prevent and cure Constipation and Piles; remove sallowness and Pimples from the complexion, and are mild and gentle in their operation on the bowels. Carter's Little Liver Pills are small and as easy to take as sugar. One pill a dose. Price 25 cents.

A sunbeam in the heart is bound to light the face.

Cures, absolute, permanent cures have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world and the first place among medicines.

Some people might as well be crazy; they have no sense.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

Everyone believes in friends until he has had occasions to try them.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

When we come close to a giant, he often turns out to be only a common man on stilts.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

A little lovers' quarrel or two is a good thing by which to take each other's measure.

Worn Money is Good.

The supreme court of the United States in a case decided by Chief Justice Fuller recently, ruled on a matter of general interest.

James E. Morgan and wife were on a car operated by the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad company. The conductor refused to accept for their fare a 10 cent piece because he thought it was not worth par, being worn by abrasion while circulating as a part of national currency. Morgan was ejected from the car and brought suit against the railroad company for damages. He recovered judgment for $315 and costs, and the judgment was affirmed by the supreme court of the state.

The company sued out a writ of error and brought the case to the supreme court of the United States.

The chief justice in his decision referred to the law regulating the passage of defaced and abraded coins and stated that there was no provision against the passage of silver coins which were abraded only by circulation, and that they were legal tender as long as they bore the semblance of the coin. There was nothing in the record of the supreme court of the United States to review, and the writ of error was dismissed, thus affirming the judgment of the state supreme court against the railroad company.

AYER'S

THE ONLY

Sarsaparilla

ADMITTED

READ RULE XV.

"Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition."

Why was Ayer's Sarsaparilla admitted? Because it is not a patent medicine, not a nostrum, nor a secret preparation, not dangerous, not an experiment, and because it is all that a family medicine should be.

At the

WORLD'S FAIR

Chicago, 1893.

Why not get the Best?

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the world there is but one cure,
Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe that they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, O. 4-24m

The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a nerve tonic, and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alterative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c. at Chas. M. Cole's Drug Store.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds its place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold, or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time or money refunded. Trial bottles free at C. M. Cole's Drug Store.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Chas. M. Cole.

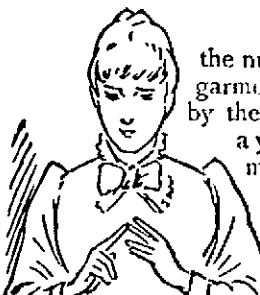
Use HOYLER'S COCOA for Breakfast and Supper, pure and healthful, also their FAMILY CHOCOLATE for drinking and cooking, cakes, pudding, creams, etc.

Antelope Fast Disappearing.

Sioux Indian are slaughtering deer and antelope by the hundred along the North and South Moreau Rivers and among the Slim Buttes and Cave Hills, in South Dakota, according to the stockmen in that region. It is reported that more than 400 hides of antelope were seen in one Indian camp recently, and the whole region is so scattered over with carcasses of deer and antelope, the Indians killing the animals solely for the hides. The stockmen say that these animals will soon be exterminated in that region if the Indians are permitted to continue their ruthless slaughter.

There are six tunnels in the world which have a length exceeding 21,000 feet — St. Gothard, Mont Cenis, Hoosac, Sutro, Nochistongo and Sutis.

Count Up



the number of times you have to rub a garment to get it clean; multiply it by the number of garments washed in a year. Then you can see just how many back-breaking rubs Pearline will save you, annually. You don't do the washing yourself? That doesn't make any difference. You need Pearline just the same. Every one of these tiresome rubs is wear and tear on the things that are washed. They suffer, even if you don't. Hundreds of millions of packages of Pearline have been consumed. Think of the number of useless and harmful rubs that have been saved to the women of America.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 384 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MIDDLETOWN

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Town Council convened as a board of Canvassers at the Town Hall on Monday afternoon and made up the list of voters for the current political year. The list of voters qualified to vote generally when completed, included 165 free-hold or real estate voters, 57 personal property voters and 41 registry voters, making a total of 263. The same list in February 1895, contained the names of 259 voters. The list of voters on all questions, comprising the free-hold and personal property voters had a total of 222, six more than the same list of 1895. Quite a number of the registry voters are yet lacking in the qualifications of age and residence, which will be acquired during the year and before the election of president next November. The lists were ordered printed and posted and notice ordered to be given of the final canvass, which will be made on Saturday, March 28, at 2 o'clock p. m.

IN COURT OF PROBATE.—The petition of Annette M. Ellis and others to appoint F. Wayland Smith administrator on the estate of William Peckham was taken up and considered. Although notice had been given of the pendency of said petition to all persons interested the Court not being satisfied as to how some of the signatures on said petition had been obtained, and there being other irregularity about the same, granted leave to the petitioners to withdraw.

A petition was presented signed by Annette M. Ellis and others, praying for the appointment of Lyman H. Barker as guardian of Mary L. Williams, a person of full age, which was referred to the third Monday in March and the notices required by law were ordered to be given.

The petition of Albert G. Brown, to be appointed administrator on the estate of his mother, Sally A. Brown was referred to the third Monday of March and notice ordered thereon.

TIVERTON.

Nonquit Grange P. of H. No. 31, held its regular meeting Wednesday evening when two candidates were initiated in the third and fourth degrees. One application for membership was received. There was a large company present from Little Compton Grange, No. 32, including the Worthy Master B. F. Wilbor. The lecturer's hour passed in the discussion: "Can Farmer's Afford to buy Commercial Fertilizers to Grow Crops at Present Prices"? which was led by Charles H. Potter and William H. Potter; who argued that unless fertilizers were used for the raising of early garden products it did not pay. As the discussion became general, it was thought by some that a farmer could not use a fertilizer and get his money back, others that fertilizers was the best article to raise a crop of potatoes, and that the discussion should not rest upon last year's failure to raise potatoes, and in using a fertilizer judgment was needed to make it pay. When the question was put to the vote of the grange, it was decided in the affirmative. Supper was served during the evening.

The funeral of Richard Lemunyan was held at the Free Baptist Church Wednesday morning, the Rev. James E. Gosloco, pastor conducting the services. Interment in Pleasant View cemetery adjoining the church.

The dancing class which has been held at White's Hall throughout the winter closed the term with a reception given in honor of the Misses Tallman at Whitridge Hall Tuesday evening. The Ellis orchestra furnished the music, a large company was present and dancing was kept up until early morning.

Mrs. P. C. Wright and Miss Grace Manchester left town Tuesday to visit relatives in Wisconsin. They intend to be gone two months.

Revival meetings are being held at the Free Baptist church throughout this week, the Rev. E. G. Wood of Dartmouth taking part in them.

The Tiverton Polo Club, consisting of Roland Manchester as goal, Alex. Curtis half back, Richard Manchester second rush, James Church first rush, defeated the Portsmouth Polo Club, consisting of Clarence Brownell first rush, Adolphus Brownell second rush, William Wilcox centre, John Connell half back, Patrick Eagen goal. The features of the game were the individual work of Curtis and Manchester, who both juggled the ball the whole length of Arbor Lake and scored a goal apiece.

A missionary concert was held at the Central Baptist Church Friday evening. There was a good attendance, ice cream and cake were on sale during the evening and was well patronized.

PORTSMOUTH.

The funeral services of Wm. H. Sanford were held at his residence "Morning Side," on Saturday at 11 A. M., Rev. J. Sturgis Pearce officiating. The burial was in Boston, Mass. Mr. Sanford was 74 years old. He leaves a widow and five children.

Wm. Field died at his residence on "Glen Road" on Thursday, 20th inst., aged 81 years. Funeral services were held at his late residence on Saturday at 12 M., the Rev. Henry W. McCrone conducting the services. Burial in the Union Cemetery.

On Sunday at 12 M., the funeral services of Leander Boyd were held at his late residence on the West Main road, and were conducted by the Rev. Henry W. McCrone. Burial in Union Cemetery. He leaves a widow and three sons. Deceased was in his 81st year.

On Monday at 12 M., the funeral services of Hezekiah Gifford, were held at his late residence on the Bristol Ferry road, the Rev. J. Sturgis Pearce officiating. Burial in St. Paul's church yard. Deceased leaves a widow and four children. He was about 60 years old.

On Monday at 1 o'clock p. m. at the Christian Church were held the funeral services of the late Albert C. Anthony, who died at his home in Providence, on Friday, 21st inst. The Rev. Henry W. McCrone officiated. Burial in the Union cemetery. Deceased was in his 40th year. Mr. Anthony was a native of the town and had always lived here, until a few years ago he moved to Providence. He was employed in the Boston store. Mr. Anthony was unmarried.

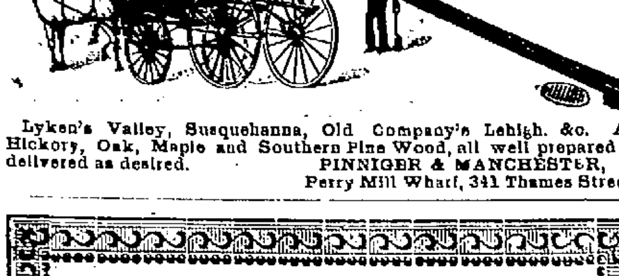
The family of Joseph T. Brazil are all sick in bed save Mr. Brazil. The trouble is said to be the grippe.

Three horses died in the town on Tuesday, one belonging to Deacon B. H. White dropped dead at the foot of Quaker hill as the deacon and three others in the carriage with him were returning from "Arbor Lake," where they had been skating. Another belonging to Mr. Benj. Easton of Newport, and which Mr. George Wyatt had been using this winter, died from a violent sickness of twelve hours. The third belonged to the Fall River Ice Company and died at the Buffum farm from lockjaw. This was a very nice horse.

Mrs. Oliver G. Pierce died at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. She was in her 82d year. She leaves two sons.

Mrs. Warren R. Sherman is quite ill with the grippe.

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER, Best Quality Family Coal.



Lyken's Valley, Susquehanna, Old Company's Lehigh. &c. Also Hickory, Oak, Maple and Southern Pine Wood, all well prepared and delivered as desired.

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER,
Perry Mill Wharf, 341 Thames Street.

ODDS AND ENDS SALE.

We find we have too many odds and ends in

Suits, Coats & Vests,

ODD COATS.

OVERCOATS and ULSTERS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT

25, 33 and 50 per cent Discount.

Odd Coats and Vests

Almost at Your Own Price.

NOTICE---Our terms are strictly cash at this sale

Newport One Price Clothing Co.

208 Thames Street.

New Raisins, 5c lb.

New California Prunes, 10 & 13c lb.

New Figs, New Buckwheat.

Strained Honey in "Hero" Preserve Jars, 25c lb.

Welsh Rarebit.

Our new Canned Goods have arrived. Price and quality serve to please. Excellent Beef, shaved to order.

S. S. THOMPSON.

172 & 176 BROADWAY.

New Advertisements.

Notice,

REPUBLICAN State Convention

FOR THE NOMINATION OF

STATE OFFICERS,

will be held in

Music Hall, Providence,

—ON—

TUESDAY, March 10th, 1896,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

Full text of the call will be mailed the various City and Town Committees.

By order of the Committee,
HUNTER C. WHITE, Chairman.
EUGENE F. WARNER, Secretary. 2-29 1w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, made and given by Charles Philip Smith, of the town of Middletown, in the State of Rhode Island, to the undersigned, George Nathan Smith, of the same Middletown, said Mortgage Deed bearing date March 10, A. D. 1893, and is recorded in Land Evidence Book of said Middletown, Number 16, on pages 439, 440, 441 and 442, and the conditions thereof having been broken, the undersigned, as mortgagee, will sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, on MONDAY, the sixteenth day of March next, A. D. 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, the one undivided fourth part and all the right, title and interest whatever, of the said Charles Philip Smith, at the time of the execution of said mortgage, of, in and to all of that certain farm or tract of land on Third Beach road in said town of Middletown, with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon, formerly the property of David Smith, deceased, containing twelve acres, more or less, and bounded Northerly, on lands of Isaac T. Smith and said George Nathan Smith; Easterly, on land of Lucius D. Arnold; Southerly, on land late of James E. Braman, now of said mortgagor, and Westerly, on said Third Beach road, or however bounded, being the same premises described in said Mortgage Deed.

And the undersigned, as mortgagee as aforesaid and pursuant to an agreement stipulated in said mortgage, hereby gives notice of his intention to bid upon said property at said sale thereof.

GEORGE NATHAN SMITH,
Mortgagee.

Middletown, R. I., Feb. 22, A. D. 1896.—4w

★ D. L. CUMMINGS, ★

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

LARGEST

Assortment

—OF—

Valentines

IN THE CITY.

146 THAMES STREET,

★ NEWPORT, R. I. ★

New Advertisements.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. TOWN OF JAMESTOWN.

BY VIRTUE of a warrant issued to the undersigned as Collector of Taxes of the town of Jamestown for the year 1895 by the Town Treasurer of said Town commanding the collection of the several taxes assessed upon the inhabitants of said Town and the ratable property therein heretofore, to wit: for and including the year 1895 and of every power vested in me, as said Collector of said Tax: Inasmuch as the Taxes assessed as aforesaid within the period aforesaid on the real estate hereinafter described, and on the owners thereof for and on account of the same have not been paid, and said real estate is liable for the payment of said taxes:

I, Daniel C. Watson, Collector of Taxes, by virtue of the warrant issued to me as Collector of Taxes, by the aforesaid Town Treasurer, commanding me to proceed and collect the said taxes, for the purpose of collecting out of said real estate the whole of said taxes assessed thereon and on its owners as aforesaid, have made a levy on said real estate in said town of Jamestown and the appurtenances thereof, taxed in the name of Leonard Whitney, Jr., and bounded and described as follows:

A certain lot or parcel of land situated and lying in that part of the town of Jamestown, State of Rhode Island, known as Conanicut Park, and numbered (42) forty-two on a plat of said Park, made by John H. Mullin, and on file in the office of the Town Clerk of said Jamestown; and will sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary to pay said tax or taxes of said Leonard Whitney, Jr., or owner thereof, with interests, penalties, costs and expenses, at public auction, to the highest bidder upon or at said real estate on the 23d day of March 1896, at 12.30 M., at the Town Clerk's office in said Jamestown.

The amount of principal money of said taxes now due for the year 1895 is $1.80.

DANIEL C. WATSON,
Tax Collector,
by WM. F. CASWELL,
Deputy Collector.

2-29

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

NEWPORT, SS. TOWN OF JAMESTOWN.

BY VIRTUE of a warrant issued to the undersigned as Collector of Taxes of the town of Jamestown for the year 1895 by the Town Treasurer of said Town commanding the collection of the several taxes assessed upon the inhabitants of said Town and the ratable property therein heretofore, to wit: for and including the year 1895 and of every power vested in me, as said Collector of said Tax: Inasmuch as the Taxes assessed as aforesaid within the period aforesaid on the real estate hereinafter described and on the owners thereof for and on account of the same have not been paid and said real estate is liable for the payment of said Taxes:

I, Daniel C. Watson, Collector of Taxes, by virtue of the warrant issued to me as Collector of Taxes, by the aforesaid Town Treasurer commanding me to proceed and collect the said taxes, for the purpose of collecting out of said real estate the whole of said taxes assessed thereon and on its owners as aforesaid, have made a levy on said real estate in said Town of Jamestown and the appurtenances thereof; taxed in the name of John Morey and described as follows:

A certain lot lying in that part of the town of Jamestown, State of Rhode Island, known as Conanicut Park and numbered Fifty eight (58) on a plat of said Park made by John H. Mullin and on file in the office of the Town Clerk of said Jamestown; and will sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary to pay said tax or taxes of said John Morey, or owner thereof, with interest, penalties, costs and expenses, at public auction, to the highest bidder upon or at said real estate on the seventh day of March, 1896, at 12:30 M., at the Town Clerk's Office in said Jamestown.

The amount of principal money of said taxes now due for the year 1895 is $2.70.

DANIEL C. WATSON,
Collector of Taxes,
by WM. F. CASWELL,
Deputy Collector.

2-15

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SS. TOWN OF JAMESTOWN.

BY VIRTUE of a warrant issued to the undersigned as Collector of Taxes of the town of Jamestown for the year 1895 by the Town Treasurer of said Town commanding the collection of the several taxes assessed upon the inhabitants of said Town and the ratable property therein heretofore, to wit: for and including the year 1895 and of every power vested in me, as said Collector of said Tax: Inasmuch as the Taxes assessed as aforesaid within the period aforesaid on the real estate hereinafter described and on the owners thereof for and on account of the same have not been paid and said real estate is liable for the payment of said Taxes:

I, Daniel C. Watson, Collector of Taxes, by virtue of the warrant issued to me as Collector of Taxes, by the aforesaid Town Treasurer commanding me to proceed and collect the said taxes, for the purpose of collecting out of said real estate the whole of said taxes assessed thereon and on its owners as aforesaid, have made a levy on said real estate in said Town of Jamestown and the appurtenances thereof; taxed in the name of Harriet Nichols and described as follows:

A certain lot or parcel of land situated and lying in that part of the town of Jamestown, State of Rhode Island, known as Conanicut Park, and numbered Five hundred and twelve (512) on a plat of said Park, made by John H. Mullin, and on file in the office of the Town Clerk of said Jamestown; and will sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary to pay said tax or taxes of said Harriet Nicholas, or owner thereof, with interest, penalties, costs and expenses, at public auction to the highest bidder upon or at said real estate on the seventh day of March, 1896, at 12:30 M., at the Town Clerk's office in said Jamestown.

The amount of principal money of said taxes now due for the year 1895 is $1.80.

DANIEL C. WATSON,
Collector of Taxes.
by WM. F. CASWELL,
Deputy Collector.

2-15

THE CITY OF NEWPORT

Liquor Licenses

THE BOARD OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS of the City of Newport are now ready to receive applications from parties who intend to apply for license to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors for the year beginning May 1, 1896.

All applications, to insure action before the beginning of the license year, must be in the hands of the commissioners by

MARCH 17, 1896,

And all licenses not paid for fifteen days after the date of their granting will be revoked.

Blanks may be obtained at the office of the commissioners, Room 2, Mercury Building.

No license will be granted to sell liquor in any place with windows or doors opening other than on a public traveled way until such windows and doors shall have been covered with wire screening, or otherwise securely closed; excepting such places as are provided with tavern licenses from the Board of Aldermen of the city of Newport.

By order of the License Commissioners.
2 22 3w E. W. HIGBEE, Clerk.

New Advertisements.

Music at Half-Price.

HAVING decided to sell out my 5 cent Catalogue of Sheet Music, I will, beginning Saturday, Feb. 22, offer it at 3 cents a copy, two copies for 5 cents.

I shall also put in with this a lot of Sheet Music usually sold at the ordinary price, the covers of which only are slightly defaced. Also a lot of folios at 50 per cent discount.

JOHN VARS,

Young's Block, 126 Thames Street.

THIS CERTIFIES that we, ELISHA R. BROWN, of Dover, New Hampshire, and CHARLES S. SISSON of the city of Providence, and HENRY S. BURR, of Warren, both in the State of Rhode Island, have associated ourselves in a limited partnership, according to the provisions of Chapter 157 of the General Laws, for the purpose of carrying on the business of buying and selling boots, shoes, rubber goods and findings, and other articles of a similar nature in the city of Providence, State of Rhode Island.

Said partnership shall be conducted under the firm name of C. S. Sisson & Co.

Said Charles S. Sisson and Henry S. Burr are the general partners.

Said Elisha R. Brown is the special partner and has contributed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, in stock of boots, shoes, rubber goods and findings, of the value of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Said co partnership shall commence on the tenth day of February, A. D. 1896, and shall terminate on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1898.

ELISHA R. BROWN,
CHARLES S. SISSON,
HENRY S. BURR.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
STRAFFORD, SC.

In the city of Dover on this fifth day of February, A. D. 1896, Elisha R. Brown personally appeared before me and acknowledged the foregoing instrument by him signed, to be his free and voluntary act and deed.

CHARLES S. CARTLAND,
Notary Public.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
PROVIDENCE, SC.

In the city of Providence on this seventh day of February, A. D. 1896, Charles S. Sisson and Henry S. Burr severally personally appeared before me and acknowledged the foregoing instrument by them signed, to be their free and voluntary act and deed.

SIMON S. LAPHAM,
Notary Public.

2-15-6w

SHAMROCK

Linen Note Paper

10c a quire,

ENVELOPES 10c a package.

Extra quality

Commercial Note Paper,

5c a quire. 15c a pound.

Big bargains in

BOX PAPER,

For 10c, 14c, 19c, 23c, 25c, 34c.

MUCILAGE, 5 cents a bottle.

INK, 5 cents a bottle.

LEPAGE'S LIQUID GLUE, 10c, 25c.

See our line of

Playing Cards

For 10c, 15c, 25c, 34c, 43c, 59c.

All the New Parlor Games,

Parchesi,
Halma,
Mail and Express,
Soldier Boy,
Game of War,
Checker Boards,
Dominoes,
Innocence Abroad,
Game of Rex,
Kilkenny Cats,
Anabasis,
Composition Chips,
Chivalry,
Crib Boards,

AND HUNDREDS OF OTHERS,

ALL AT POPULAR PRICES,

AT

A. C. LANDERS',

167 Thames Street,

Covell's Block.

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Newport, December 26, A. D. 1895.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 613, issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District within and for the County of Newport, on the twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1895, and returnable to the said Court March 23d, A. D. 1896, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the third day of December, A. D. 1895, in favor of Henry D. DeBlois, of Middletown, in said County, plaintiff, and against Frank Whitman, of said Middletown, defendant, I have this day at 30 minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant Frank Whitman, had on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 minutes past 12 o'clock P. M. (the time of the attachment on the original writ,) in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said Middletown, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Northerly, on Prospect avenue; Easterly, on land of Ruth A. Wetherell; Southerly, partly on land of John Peckham and partly on land of Arnold H. Smith; Westerly, on land of Arnold H. Smith, containing eight (8) acres of land, more or less, or however otherwise the same may be bounded and described,

AND

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in front of the State House in said city of Newport in said County of Newport on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock M., for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

JAMES ANTHONY,
Sheriff.

2-29 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Newport, December 16, A. D. 1895.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 655, issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District holden at Newport in the County of Newport, on the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1895, and returnable to the said Court, March 16, A. D. 1896, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the third day of December, A. D. 1895, in favor of Joseph Coggeshall, of Portsmouth, in said County, plaintiff, and against Parker H. Sherman, of said Portsmouth, defendant, I have this day at 5 minutes past 3 o'clock P. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Parker H. Sherman, had on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1895, at 22 minutes past 9 o'clock A. M. (the time of the attachment on the original writ,) in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said town of Portsmouth, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded as follows: Northerly, by land of George S. Sherman; Easterly, by the Main Road leading from Stone Bridge to Newport; Southerly, by land of Benjamin C. Sherman; Westerly, by the Middle Road, so called, or however otherwise the same may be bounded and described, containing six acres, more or less, and I have this day at the same time levied this Execution on all the right, title and interest which the said defendant had at the time of said levy, in and to another tract or parcel of land with all the buildings, and improvements thereupon, situated in said town of Portsmouth, in the County and State aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: North, on land of Thomas Holman; East, by the Seaconnet River; South, by land of B. C. Sherman, and West, by the East Main Road leading from Stone Bridge to Newport,

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and the said levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in front of the State House in said city of Newport in said County of Newport on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees, and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

JAMES ANTHONY,
Sheriff.

2-22-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC.: SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Newport, December 10th, A. D., 1895.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 534 issued out of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the twenty-third day of November A. D., 1895, and returnable to the said Court May 23d, A. D., 1896, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the thirteenth day of November, A. D., 1895, in favor of the Flint Co., a corporation located and doing business in the City and County of Providence, plaintiff, and against Thomas Wilder and Elizabeth Wilder alias, Lizzie Wilder both of the City and County of Newport, defendants, I have this day at 20 minutes past 3 o'clock P. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants, Thomas Wilder and Elizabeth Wilder, alias, or either of them had on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1895 at 50 minutes past 9 o'clock A. M., (the time of the attachment on the original writ,) in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings, and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded as follows: Westerly, eighty-five feet on State street; Northerly, one hundred and four feet, partly on land now or late of George T. Downing and partly on land now or late of the heirs of James Clarke, deceased; Easterly, eighty-five and ninety-five one hundredths feet on land now or late of said heirs of Clarke, and Southerly, eighty-nine and five-tenths feet on land now or late of Daniel T. Swinburne, deceased, containing eighty-two hundred and twenty-three and seventy-five one hundredths square feet, and being the same land that was conveyed to the said Thomas and Lizzie Wilder by the heirs of Daniel T. Swinburne, by deed, dated January 10th, 1887, and recorded in Volume 48 of the Land Evidence of the said City of Newport, at page 47,

AND

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction, to be held in front of the State House in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

JAMES ANTHONY,
Sheriff.

2-15-4w

REMNANTS.

WE FIND MANY

REMNANTS

—OF—

Brussels

—AND—

TAPESTRY CARPETS

IN OUR STOCK.

Bring your money and we will give you bargains.

W. C. Cozzens & Co.,

138 Thames St.

Maine wheelmen have been experimenting with bicycling on the ice, and are said to have had very successful and exhilarating sports in most instances.

IN HUB MARKETS.

Higher Prices on Strictly Fine Fresh Butter.

No Change in Cheese—Eggs Plentiful, Potatoes a Little Higher—Beans Away Down—Cattle and Wool Markets.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The tendency of the butter market is still upward. Prices in the west have advanced 1 to 2 cents, and New York has gained about 2 cents within the past week. Boston has moved up about 1 cent, and is still the highest market in the country on strictly fine fresh stock.

So far the upward movement seems to be perfectly legitimate. Although the quality of fresh receipts is gradually improving, the supply is not fully equal to the demand, and consequently buyers are forced to pay a little more for the right kind.

The trade are now running almost wholly on fresh made butter, and as prices are not yet unreasonably high for the season, the consumption is pretty large. Orders are coming in more freely from out-of-town places, which have been working on old stock, and in this way a large quantity of fresh butter is used up.

In all sections the butter market seems to be working satisfactorily, and there is every reason to expect a healthy movement for the remainder of the season. But it is to be hoped that no undue inflation of values will be attempted, for it would surely be followed by a collapse, which would have a bad effect on summer operations.

The cold storage stock was reduced 2200 tubs, and on Saturday the stock stood at 21,227 tubs against 20,182 tubs the same time last year. Of this amount only a small proportion is choice, and it cannot interfere much, if any, with the consumption of choice new arrivals, which were cleaned up pretty well last week.

Last week's receipts did not increase as much as was expected. The aggregate for five days (Saturdays receipts were not counted) was 550,313 pounds against 614,558 pounds the previous week, and 611,932 pounds the corresponding week last year. For the past two days receipts show some gain, but considering that Saturdays are included, they are not very large.

The exports last week were 52,013 pounds against 21,105 pounds the week previous, and 8321 pounds corresponding week last year. This shows that the shipments were about 1000 tubs, or twice as much as the week before, and largely ahead of last year. Most of the butter sent off was of a low grade, which is just the kind we want to get rid of.

Cheese and Eggs.

The advance in butter has not yet affected the cheese market, and trade is running along in about the same groove as for several weeks past. Buyers are taking small lots as wanted at 10 to 11 cents for best fall, and at 7 to 9 cents for summer stock.

Some of the dealers reported more inquiry and were expecting a large business during the remainder of the week, because their customers were running short on supplies, but there was nothing in the general situation that warranted any better prices.

It was hard to get over 13 cents for best western eggs, though early in the day, sales were made at 13½ cents. Fresh eastern sold at 14 to 14½ cents, but mainly in small lots. Southern eggs, which are giving better satisfaction than usual, were sold at 12½ cents.

Last year at this time there was an egg famine, and prices ran up to 32 cents a dozen. Receipts for the whole month of February were 11,889 cases and five barrels. This month so far they are over 45,000 cases.

Other Produce.

Potatoes are higher, and sales of choice eastern hebrons are made at 33 to 35 cents a bushel, the highest rate for several weeks. White stock sells at 25 to 30 cents. The surplus stock has been pretty well disposed of, and with moderate receipts the advance may be sustained.

There is no improvement in beans. Prices of choice marrow pea are down to $1.20, and choice mediums to $1.25 a bushel, with a limited demand. Best yellow eyes are slow at not over $1.35 a bushel.

Choice baldwin apples are selling better, and fancy lots run up to $3.50 a barrel, though for most lots $3.25 is a full rate.

Choice turkeys and chickens are meeting with a fair sale, but dealers are afraid that advanced prices would check consumption.

The Produce Quotations.

HAY—Hay is reported steady and firm. Straw is pretty firm, with the best rye straw scarce. Bran is steady. Hay, $13@19; very choice cars $19 50@20; rye straw, $18@19; oat straw, $11@11; sack spring bran to arrive, $13 75@14; winter, $14 25@14 75; middlings, $3 75@19; mixed feed, $14 25@15; ground wheat, $15 75@16; dog, $16 25; cottonseed meal, $21 75@22 to arrive; linseed meal, to arrive, $19@22.

OATS—Oats are fully sustained to firmer. No. 1 clipped to arrive are quoted at 29½@29½c; No. 2 clipped, 28½@29½c; No. 2 white, 27½@28c; No. 2 mixed, 27½c. The spot market is steady: No. 1 clipped, nominal, 28½@29c; No. 2, 27½@28c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 27½@27½c; No. 2 mixed, 26@26½c.

CORN—Corn is firmer, with higher prices on corn to arrive. Country yellow and No. 3 yellow, 37½@39½c. The spot market is firmer, with very little offering. Steamer yellow, 38½@39c; steamer, 38@38½c.

MEAL—Cornmeal is better sustained under the stronger market on corn: Kiln-dried cornmeal for export, $1 80@1 85; bag meal, 73@75c; yellow granulated, $2@2 20; ground and rolled oatmeal, $2 10@3 30 ℔ bbl; cut, $3 30@3 60; graham meal, $2 50@4; rye flour, $2 50@3 25; rye, 58@65c ℔ bu.

The Wool Market.

The condition of the wool market is not materially changed. Prices are being maintained, but if anything there is a slight falling off in activity, the business of the past week being less than any week this year. In territory the long staple wools that can be combed maintain a steady tone, although recent sales have been slow. There has been a little business in fleece wools, but the market is slow, with last week's prices maintained. The market for Australian wool continues firm, and the demand holds up well under the present dull conditions.

Live Stock Markets.

Amount of live stock on the markets at Brighton and Watertown:

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Western	3,683	11,238	20,221
Massachusetts	138	169	338
Maine	121	316	9
New Hampshire	122	270	45
Vermont	135	181	321
Totals	4,199	12,204	21,334

Cattle—Market prices on beef cattle have not changed. Butchers not buying heavy through the season of Lent. Western, 3½@4½c d. w.

Milch cows—sales rather slow and prices about steady.

Fat hogs—Western rule steady at 4@4½c. Country hogs at 5½c d. w.

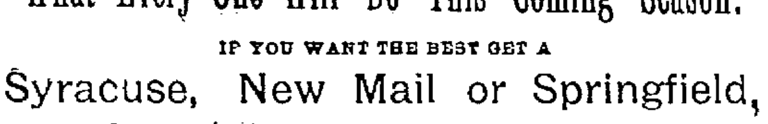
Sheep—The market has not visibly changed. Plenty from the west and light from the north, with an assurance of fair prices we might expect more from the north. Some 3500 head for export.

Veal calves—Light run and firm prices as quoted last week.

Live poultry—A few hundred pounds. No change, with sales at 10c ℔ lb.

Connecticut Man at the Head.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The grand lodge A. O. U. W. yesterday elected the following officers: Grand master workman, J. C. Gallagher, New Haven; grand foreman, J. C. Morrill, Concord, N. H.; grand overseer, E. F. Danforth, Skowhegan, Me.; grand recorder, J. E. Burt, Boston; grand receiver, T. F. Temple, Boston; grand guide, Nathan Crary, Concord; supreme representatives, G. F. Higgins, Providence, A. G. Andrews, Augusta, Me., and Edward Mitchell, Salem.



What Every One Will Do This Coming Season.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST GET A

Syracuse, New Mail or Springfield,

from $25 to $100. See this Line of Fine Wheels.

We will have a Clearing Out Sale of

GLASS, CROCKERY and LAMPS, MONDAY, MARCH 2.

DISCOUNTS FROM 20 to 50 PER CENT ON MARKED PRICES.

Fine Lamps with decorated shade, metal base, for 87c. Sun Chimneys, 8c. Decorated Cups and Saucers, 6c. Decorated Plates, 8c. Glass sets of Sugar, Creamer and Butter, for 25 and 35c. On Enamel Ware, 20 per cent discount. About 300 odd pieces at 50 per cent discount or better. Nickled Copper Coffee Pots for 60 cents. Nickled Copper Tea Kettle for 95c. Come early.

SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS.

One house in Newport that leads the State, it is ours. None finer, none purer, none newer than ours. Ladies place your orders for Sweet Peas, and be in it for our prizes. Remember we import our own Flower Seeds and have our Garden Seeds grown by contract for us. We represent no wholesale house. We are in position to compete with any in the United States.

Remember our prize offer on ESSEX FERTILIZER. 50 tons of Mitchell's High grade to arrive this week.

About the 15th of March, weather permitting, we will have on track 2000 bushels of those true to name selected stock of Rose, Hebrons, Northers, Queens and Bliss Triumphs Seed Potatoes. We have an expert selecting and buying this stock at this time. Every grower stock comes separate. Get a catalogue of

The Geo. A. Weaver Co.,

at once and see where to go, 19, 21, 23 Broadway, and 13 and 15 Spring street.